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VICES AND VIRTUES

OF MODERN SOCIETY—TABLOID CRITIQUES THEREOF.

Who Wonders "Jerome's All Right?"—Gompers's "Independent Politics"—The Moral of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank Smash—Morgan's Yacht Proves Goethe Right Once More—The "Unconstitutional" Female and Child Labor Law—The Warm Spell, and Others.

Jerome, the "Savior of Society," after letting the Insurance and other wealthy felons escape, now turns up as the defender of the Ice Trust. Does anybody still wonder why the leading capitalists endorsed Jerome as "all right"?

The interpretation given by the Gompers Unions of Oakland, Cal., to the Gompers call for an "Independent" "Labor" "party" is lucid. They go into politics led by a business agent for the purpose of preventing the building trades from raising their wages. 2+2=4.

One depositor of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank of Chicago dropped dead and another committed suicide upon learning that the bank had failed. Where their treasure lay there also was their heart. Not "good deeds" is the treasure that capitalism promotes, but good round sums, gotten by hook or crook and laid up in banks—however the capitalist may draw about heaven in his front paw.

Morgan's yacht, the Corsair, rescued an imperilled swimmer in Hell Gate. Let the item be duly catalogued among the blessings that the capitalist bestows upon humanity, even when on pleasure he is bent. Thus even yachts, that are floating houses of assignation, may redound to saving of lives, though otherwise bent upon the damning of souls.

The oath that the members of the Duma were required to take before entering upon their office was this:

"I, the undersigned, swear before Almighty God to perform, to the best of my ability, the duties with which I have been charged as a member of the Duma of the empire, pledging myself to remain loyal to his majesty the emperor and autocrat of all the Russian, and striving only for the welfare and happiness of Russia."

How else could the Czar, the representative of "Almighty God," deport himself than by scattering to the four quarters of the compass the "perjurers" who proved themselves everything but "loyal to his majesty the emperor and AUTOCHRAT of all the Russias"?

The labor law of this state which forbids the employment of women and minors in a factory before 8 a. m. and after 9 p. m. was declared by the court an "unwarranted invasion of constitutional rights." The attorney against the law argued that the law was unconstitutional in that it invaded "the constitutional rights of individuals to ENJOY LIBERTY AND PROSPERITY." The court agreed with the theory. The liberty of the employer to grind the wage slave to dust must be upheld, and the employer's prosperity drawn from the blood and marrow of the wage slave, even if a woman and a child, must not be abridged.

The workingmen of the American Westinghouse factory, in the Narva quarter of St. Petersburg, walked out last Friday in obedience to the order for a general strike. Thus unconsciously, but obedient to the law of facts, the Russian Revolution is identifying American capitalism and Russian Knoutism as kindred beasts. Unerring is the instinct of Revolutions.

Upon the identical principle and reasoning that the workingmen are prosperous because their exploiters are rolling in wealth, the workingmen who were killed while at work by the late hot wave, are being fanned by ocean breezes, embraced by ocean waves, and otherwise enjoying the coolness of the waters, the mountains and the forests.

The Pittsburg absconding bank teller Wray has been caught—whereupon the Wrays have immediately proceeded to profit by Wray's mistakes, and to default more cleverly. Not a warning to be pure but a warning to avoid cer-

tain slips in impurity, so as not to be caught—that is the effect of punishment under the capitalist social system which, by rendering living unsafe and wretched, breeds and cannot choose but breed crime, ever "clever" and "cleverer."

It is beginning to leak out that the Rio Panamerican Congress, heralded as a harbinger of peace on this continent, is but a harbinger of wholesale annexations of the smaller republics. The Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs Baron Rio Branco is reported to have stated at an unguarded moment that "countries which do not possess sufficient strength to suppress continual revolution have no right to exist." Twas upon that principle that Roosevelt dismembered Colombia, by helping setting up the opera bouffe Republic of Panama.

The minority-stock holders in the Wells, Fargo & Co. express company were snowed under and muzzled at the late meeting of stockholders. Their interests were pigeon-holed by the majority vote referring the same to the board of directors elected by that majority. Now will the minority-stock holders explain what becomes of the boasted "individuality" that capitalism is said to promote?

The throwing of bouquets at the packing-houses is now the order of the day. Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department has returned for a visit of inspection in Chicago where he "swooped down" upon the packing houses unexpectedly. He finds them gardens of roses and beds of daffodils. After the administration growled at the packing houses for the purpose of gaining "popular esteem," it is now in order for it to start smiling at the packing houses, for the purpose of gaining "practical esteem."

The United Mine Workers' Journal of August 9, observes that "With the resumption of operations in the Hocking field and the Coshocton district in Ohio, the board is almost cleared of the strike begun on April 1. One by one have the different districts come together, miner and operator, and agreed to go to work again." This strikingly naive way of presenting the many "victories" of the Mitchell union reminds one of how the lamb and the lion lay down together—with the lamb inside the lion—, and agree that thereafter there should be no friction between them.

FATHER POLAND'S DISCOVERY.

Passages from a yellow-covered pamphlet entitled "Socialism," written by the Jesuit Father William Poland of the St. Louis University, are going the rounds of the Roman Catholic press with intemperate puffs of the pamphlet's excellence. The pamphlet, although denunciatory of Socialism, is written in so refreshingly a temperate tone, considering the quarter of the social compass from which it hails, and the benignity of the writer overspreads the production so thickly that criticism would seem harsh. Nevertheless, the dignity and sacredness of the Cause of Socialism demands that all errors pronounced against it be corrected, however benign the erring brother may be, and however the correction may tend to convict him of unfamiliarity with the important subject upon which he presumes to express himself. Father Poland's pamphlet bristles with misstatements of facts and serious slips in reasoning. We shall here mention one, leaving some others for some later occasion.

The statement is made in the pamphlet that the Socialist Republic will protect the citizen against competition, and, of course, against resulting inequality of wealth by PROHIBITING ALL PRIVATE PRODUCTION, OR INDUSTRY FOR PROFIT OR SALE [pp. 7 and 11]. This is a discovery for which the Father is entitled to the sole glory, although the glory of the discovery does little honor to the Father's powers of reasoning. Of course, Socialism contemplates the enactment of no such law—for the good and sufficient reason that any such legislation would be superfluous, as a little sober thinking will prove.

Everybody knows that legislation against murderers does not prevent murders. Everybody will realize, however, that, if to be murdered were left wholly to the decision of the murderer, not a murder would be committed. Suicide there might be; murder never. Such an automatically working principle for good is unimaginable in the matter of murder; on the contrary, under the Socialist Republic, the thing is not only imaginable but is an inevitable conclusion, in

the matter of wage slavery, or of the kind of private industry that would result in social inequality.

Not private industry or production is the cause of social inequality. It never was. The cause of social inequality ever has been the private ownership by a privileged class of the necessities of production, to the exclusion of the masses of the people. Under feudalism it was the appropriation of the land, then all-sufficient for production, by the feudal lords; now, under capitalism, it is the appropriation by the capitalist lords of both the land and the now equally necessary machinery of production. Deprived, for want of the ownership of the necessities of production, from the opportunity to exercise their labor-power, which means to live, without the consent of the class that holds those necessities, the class of the dispossessed is forced to submit to be plundered. Under feudalism they became serfs of the glebe; under capitalism they become wage-slaves. Thus social inequality does not start with, or is not based upon private production; it is private production that starts with and is based upon social inequality. Private production only aggravates the evils of its foundation: it digs ever deeper and wider the chasm between the social classes. Planted upon this historic fact; upon the ethical principle that man is, what Carlyle called him, "a tool-using animal"; upon the socio-economic law that the toolless man is the slave of the tool-holder; and, finally, planted upon the sociologic principle that the system of ownership must square with the system of production, and that production being now carried on collectively, ownership must likewise be collective—planted upon all this, Socialism maintains that the natural and the social opportunities to labor, that is, the land on and the machinery (capital) with which to produce, must be owned collectively, and that such ownership will OF ITSELF WIPE OUT CLASS DISTINCTIONS, OR SOCIAL INEQUALITY.

Obviously, with the necessities to labor owned by and accessible to all, all special laws to prevent the re-establishment of social inequality, by preventing the starting of private enterprises, be-

come superfluous. No social inequality could exist to-day if the masses could profitably employ themselves. They cannot because the necessities to labor are not theirs. Their limbs clogged by such social inequality, they have no choice but to sell themselves in wage-slavery. Under Socialism the conditions are radically different. Suppose some freak—for naught else but a freak he could be—were to conceive the thought, out of the abundance that Socialist production will make him master of, to set up his own private establishments of production, say a mill. Why should he be prevented? What harm could he do, except to render himself ridiculous? Alone he could not possibly operate his private concern. To operate it he will need workers. Where will he find them? Who would sell himself into wage-slavery if he can be his own master? Who will consent to be plucked of the fruits of his toil, if the decision whether he shall be plucked or not rests with him? In the collectively owned mills of the land he has independence and the full reward of his labor,—will he elect to surrender such independence, to become a chattel and to sweat and toil for a slave driver? As in the supposed case where murderers having the sole decision whether they shall be murdered or not, no murder would be possible, so under Socialism, where the decision, whether he shall be a wage slave or not rests wholly and exclusively with the citizen himself, wage slavery is impossible, the possibility of social inequality is an absurd supposition, too absurd to be guarded against by special prohibitory legislation against private production or industry. The prohibition will work tacitly. The freak may set up his private mill; he may gloat over it like an idiot; it will remain empty of wage slaves; only the echo of his own solitary footfall will resound through its deserted walls.

If Father Poland had made an effort to grasp Socialism—whatever other fault he may have found with the Movement that does propose to turn our earth from a jungle of wild beasts, among whom Christian feeling cannot bloom, into a terrestrial paradise—he would then have saved himself the shame of a "discovery" that common sense rejects.

NO SENTIMENT.

In Business—Work That is Harmful to the Community Goes on for One Man's Profit.

Work that is, on the whole useless or detrimental to the community at large may be gainful to the business man, and to the workman whom he employs as work that contributes substantially to the aggregate livelihood. This seems to be peculiarly true of the bolder flights of business enterprise. In so far as its results are not detrimental to human life at large, such unproductive work directed to securing an income may seem to be an idle matter in which the rest of the community has no substantial interests. Such is not the case. In so far as the gains of these unproductive occupations are a substantial character, they come out of the aggregate product of the various classes of the community engage. The aggregate profits of the business, whatever its character, are drawn from the aggregate output of goods and services.—"Veblin's 'Theory of Business Enterprise.'

Socialism—the word explains itself. Socialism regards everything from the point of view of society as a whole. When it speaks of labor—it means social labor, i. e., the totality of useful, necessary work when it speaks of value it means the average amount of this activity embodied in a useful article or service; when it speaks of individuals, it means neither more nor less than mutual interdependent atoms of the social body. It postulates as its chief axiom, that the freedom of each individual to fulfill his duty and claim his right to an equitable—not necessarily equal—participation in the necessary nourishment of the body, is the fundamental and indispensable condition of social health; and the further axiom, springing of necessity from this, is, that the social supplies, and means of supply, must be under the complete control of the entire intelligence of the social body. Individuals control of the means of supply—capitalism—is destructive of social health.—Sidney People.

The General Executive Board of the United Shoe Workers of America believe the time has come when a conference of all Independent Shoe Workers Organizations should be held to devise ways and means to combine the various Unions for our mutual benefit.

The necessity of such a call should be clear to everyone, who has the interest and welfare of our industry at heart.

We all know the unfair action of the Boot and Shoe Workers, so called, "Labor Union," since the Rochester Convention in 1899, and the injury it has worked to our craft as a whole. To enumerate it would make this call too lengthy. Suffice it, to say: that most all of us have felt the sting and have seen the independent spirit of the Shoe Workers, sacrificed and crushed by their arbitrary and autocratic action until to-day we find a spirit of rebellion appearing in all parts of America.

Should you believe with us, we take the liberty to invite you to send delegates to a conference to be held in New York City, in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Borough of Brooklyn, to open Saturday, September 1st, 1906, at one o'clock p. m.

Representation will be one delegate for each organization and one for every fifty members.

Trusting your membership will give this important matter serious and intelligent consideration, we beg to remain

Fraternally yours,
General Executive Board United Shoe Workers of America.

Geo. Rock, President.

Geo. Hutchinson, Gen. Sec.

Chas. O. Sherman, President, Industrial Workers of the World, has been specially invited to address the convention.

All independent shoe workers organizations that have not received this call are requested to communicate with Geo. Hutchinson, Gen. Sec., 194 Cornelia st. Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEBS IN ST. LOUIS

ADDRESSES MOST SUCCESSFUL I. W. W. MEETING HELD IN THAT CITY.

St. Louis, August 4.—The local Industrial Council, Industrial Workers of the World, held an agitation meeting at Riverside Park, July 29, 2 p. m., at which Eugene V. Debs was the principal speaker. This meeting was the most successful one ever held in St. Louis by the I. W. W., about two thousand persons attending.

Wm. W. Cox, acting as chairman, opened the meeting by referring to the Moyer-Haywood outrage; and spoke at some length of the Chicago Haymarket affair and the New Jersey Unity Conference, and others that were to be had at the stand, wherupon the audience swooped down and raided it of almost everything on hand.

The chairman then introduced Judge Slanken, who spoke at some length. In proving how much worth the capitalist placed on the workingman, he related a story of a disastrous accident in a mine in which a great number of men were working. He asked: "Do you think that the mine owners thought of the lives of these men? Oh no, their first order was: 'Bring up the mule!'

Next Eugene V. Debs was introduced. He spoke for a time on the manner of the arrest of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John, and recited all the facts in connection with the outrage, although Steinenberg had but recited what he had seen, all evidence pointing to the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizen's Alliance as his assassin. Debs also pointed out the folly of charging the crime to the Western Federation of Miners officers, when they had nothing to gain and everything to lose by it.

He proved conclusively that Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John were jailed, not because they had violated any law, but because they had the manhood to be true to the working-

class; also, that these men would now be smouldering in their graves but for the spontaneous protest of the working class all over the land, instigated by the Industrial Workers of the World. He pointed to the Hearst press, which observed silence, until forced by these protests to take notice.

Debs told them that it was every man's and every woman's duty to help morally and financially these men who suffer. "The master never respects a cowering slave. The capitalist will only respect you when you shake him off your backs!"

The chairman then announced that the Heribach Saengerbund would render a song and that a collection for the defense of Moyer and Haywood would be taken up, after which Debs would speak on the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The collectors then got busy and their hats were in danger of breaking under the load of coins. \$100 was collected while the Heribach Saengerbund sang a revolutionary song.

Debs then resumed his speech. He began by tracing the development of the hand tool to the modern machine and its effect on the working class. He showed that the workingman produces a hundredfold with the modern machine, but because he does not own it he is receiving less and less of the product of his toil; how the improved machine eliminates skill and displaces men, while women and children take their places, and how men and women are fighting for jobs like beasts in the jungle.

Debs then applied the question of unions to these conditions. He showed that although the American Federation of Labor was useful to the workers at its origin, the handtool period, it had not advanced from that period, and like the handtool, was now obsolete and useless; how capitalists

at one time feared its manifestations, and how they have learned to use it in their interest to the detriment of the worker. He cited the connection between the A. F. of L. and the Civic Federation and proved that the worker had nothing to expect at their hands—but humiliation and defeat. He showed that the A. F. of L. only wished to organize the aristocracy of labor on craft and trades lines instead of the whole working class on modern industrial lines, causing the craft and trades to scab it on one another, citing the M. K. & T. Telegraphers and other instances to prove what he said.

Debs proved that the capitalist was too class conscious to act as financial secretary for a union that he could not use as a cat's-paw. He said that the miners were so well organized that if any of them quit the United Mine Workers of America they were forthwith fired by the mine owners; how in Indiana if miners go out on strike they are fined by the U. M. W. of A. and fired by the boss, showing how well and why the boss loves the U. M. W. of A. Debs said that the capitalist realizes that if he destroys one union a better one arises in its place, hence his brotherly interest in the A. F. of L.

After giving the A. F. of L. and its obsolete methods their dues, Debs brought the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World forward, in contrast. He said that as soon as some men heard the I. W. W. mentioned, they sit up and cry: "De Leon," "De Leonism," and now they demand that De Leon get off the earth. He said: "De Leon and I have had differences in the past and the language that passed between us was not always parliamentary. But there is one thing that no man can deny, and that is, that the labor fakir, rotten to the core, is his deadly enemy."

Debs showed that the Industrial Workers of the World method of organizing the workers in industrial form fitted modern conditions; that the first object of the Industrial Workers of the World was to organize the whole working class; second, to educate them to work in their own interest on the eco-

THE GOLDEN AGE

OF AMERICAN LABOR—WAS IT IN THE PRE OR POST CIVIL WAR PERIOD?

The attempt is made to convey the idea that, contrary to general belief, "The American Workman's 'Golden Age'" (see W. J. Ghent's article of that name in "The Forum," 1902,) was by no means in the pre-but the post-Civil War period of American history. Many facts are cited to prove the existence of widespread poverty among the farmers and workingmen of the early national period particularly at the close of the revolutionary war. For a later period frequent strikes, panics, disfranchisement, legal suppression of labor organizations, and a general inequality in the cities and certain older States are cited. We are reminded of Shay's Rebellion and Horace Greeley's "Hard Times," depicting the destitution of the farmers of New Hampshire. The historian McMaster, is quoted as saying, "In 1784 the houses of the working people were meaner, their food coarser, their clothing was of commoner stuff, and their wages were, despite the depreciation that has gone on in the value of money, lower by one-half than at present." Further a cook book of 1808 is cited showing the poor how to cook scraps and live on them in preference to bread and cheese! In 1802, the sailors of New York struck; in 1805 the shoemakers of Philadelphia; in 1805 and again in 1809, the shoemakers of New York. In 1833, a series of strikes for the ten hour day occurred. In 1836, the New York Supreme Court declared unions unlawful and fined twenty tailors \$1,105. In 1826, a panic year, at least one-fourth of New York's journeymen are shown to have been unemployed. In the panic year of 1837, ten thousand New Yorkers were held to be in utter poverty. In 1843, the almshouse of New York administered relief to 40,000 persons; and in 1844, Park Goodwin declared the existence of the middle and working classes in the city to be a "veritable hell." In 1850, Horace Greeley declared that in New York city there were no less than 40,000 paupers in 1844, compared to the 2,000.

All this is to be taken with large grains of salt. The reason is, or should be, obvious: the method is vicious and unsatisfactory. The abnormal labor conditions of one period are compared with the good labor conditions of another; a crude embryonic capitalism is measured by a full-fledged capitalism; in a word, things of different classes are compared by inference that are not comparable. Were the abnormal conditions of early American capitalism compared with the abnormal conditions of modern American capitalism, the result would be a severe condemnation of the latter. For instance, how does Shay's Rebellion compare with the revolt of the modern proletariat—with "the battle of Homestead," the American Railway Union strike, or the Colorado class conflict? Each one of these episodes overtops Shay's Rebellion as an historic event of vital importance to the race while all of them combined relegated it to the position that an ancient tallow dip would occupy alongside of a twentieth century flaming electric light. As for Horace Greeley's "hard times," who would compare them, even inferentially, to the "hard times" of 1873 or 1893, in favor of the latter, with their greenback and populist uprisings, coupled with the pauperization of working class millions? What are the McMaster quotations,

KUHN FAREWELL BANQUET

TOUCHING AND INSPIRING TRIBUTE TO RETIRING NATIONAL SECRETARY—AN EVENT LONG TO BE REMEMBERED.

As Enthusiastic, Congenial and Sturdy a Body of Workingmen and Women as Ever Assembled Render Homage to One of Their Own Class—Speeches Not Only Laudatory, but Bubbling Over with Good Fellowship, Historic Fact and Sound Reasoning, Proving Entertaining, Instructive and Stimulating, All in One.

The members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party of New York and vicinity, will long remember the farewell banquet tendered to Henry Kuhn, retiring National Secretary, on Friday, August 10. The banquet was arranged and held under the auspices of Section New York, and aroused considerable interest in local Socialist circles. The spacious banquet hall in the New Yorkville Casino, East 86th street, was taxed to its fullest capacity by an enthusiastic, congenial and sturdy a body of workingmen and women as ever assembled to render homage to one of their own class, for the faithful performance of duty under the most trying circumstances. Two hundred and seventy were seated at the hospitable board; while quite a number of visitors were also present. The speeches in response to the toasts, were not only laudatory of the guest of honor, but as became the occasion, bubbled over with good fellowship, historic fact and sound reasoning, proving entertaining, instructive and stimulating, all in one. James T. Hunter, the silver-tongued silversmith, acted as toastmaster of the occasion, and infused into it considerable of the personal magnetism for which he is well known. Under his guiding genius everything went off without a break or hitch. The responses were prompt and effective; and the applause generally deafening; especially when the toastmaster proposed a standing toast three cheers and a tiger for Comrade Kuhn, and three times three for his temporary successor, Frank Bohn. One of the very best features of the evening was Sam French's poem; an imaginative conception, well wrought out and wittily rendered, which continues the struggle for freedom into the future life and represents the S. L. P. as dethroning the absolutism reigning in both heaven and hell. French's masterly effort will appear in full in *The People* some time in the near future. For the present, the salient points in the responses to the toasts will be given.

The Socialist Labor Party.

Acting National Secretary Frank Bohn, responding to the toast—the Socialist Labor Party, said that when the summons reached him to come on to national headquarters, he had felt rather depressed when he considered the responsibilities and trials of the task imposed upon him, but in looking over the large enthusiastic gathering of the evening it made him feel much better. (A voice: "You look it." Laughter.)

In comparing the past with the present, he could say that even so short a time ago as five years, the S. L. P. Five years ago the Party was composed of small groups of enthusiastic men, missionaries of a great and sacred cause, an organization of propaganda clubs. To-day we have reached the turning point in the movement. The disintegrative features of capitalism are creating havoc among the working class, the magic touch of conditions is awakening millions of them and it is no longer a question of propaganda club work—it is now a question of organizing the rebellious working class.

The work of the past has been done majestically. History records nothing greater nor better than what, in the face of terrible opposition has been accomplished by the S. L. P.

Bohn said that four years ago he didn't know Socialism from a telegraph pole, but thanks to the men like Henry Kuhn, not only himself, but hundreds of others had been brought under the folds of the red banner of the Socialist Labor Party. Referring to the banner of the Unity Club, which was displayed in the hall, the speaker said that evolution was pointing the way to the unity of all militants of the political movement of Socialism.

"It would be mean, indeed, in character and spirit to criticize in any manner the work of the past, but the time has come when the members of the S. L. P. can afford to let reasonableness govern all its counsels. For the past few years bitterness has followed the delivery of the uncompromising message of the S. L. P. But the message had to be delivered in the right spirit, and to-day history has vindicated the principles and tactics of the Party. The whole world shares with us the result; that result is: the Socialist Labor Party has solved the question as to the tactics necessary for the world-wide Social Revolution.

but the proletariat of the land would not be a mob if they held up the instruments of production. The only government in Russia to-day is that entrenched in Peterhof. With the workers organized in the I. W. W. style, the workers can then beat any army that capitalism can bring against them.

Perhaps the S. L. P. had at one time gone too far ahead with the political and not far enough with the economic. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance did what it could. It did its work. At one time many in the S. L. P. thought that the economic movement did not amount to anything; they were sincerely of the opinion that the capitalist could smash the union. It was visionary to think that by going to the ballot box the capitalist could be beaten there, and trust to his "honor" to count us in.

At the forking of the roads Kuhn justified the merits of the German race. His conduct showed that the "Volkszeitung" inapables were a disgrace to their race and to the Movement. They hated Kuhn not only for the stand that he took, but because he, a German, had left them in the "lurch." Then came the smash with its long train of trouble and trial, and Kuhn and the S. L. P. stand vindicated to-day.

The wisdom of starting the Daily People when we did has been questioned, but once started there was nothing to do but stand by it. Had the Daily People gone down, the Weekly would have gone, too. It did not make so much difference whether the vote went up or down, but if the press had died—the Kangaroo revolt of pure and simple political Socialism would have lived. The press lived, and the Kangaroo died. He could not stand the canningadon of a daily press, the daily exposure of his slanders, his betrayal of the cause. To keep the Daily People going became the duty of prime importance, and to Henry Kuhn we owe it very largely that the paper weathered the storm. For resources he had nothing but the empty party purse. Kuhn got busy. He issued his ukases and the comrades the country over did the best they could in raising funds. With what he got Kuhn performed miracles; should he go down to Wall street, Mr. J. P. Morgan would have to look to his laurels. If you have \$50,000,000, a half penny on each dollar will produce a considerable sum, but it is a Jehova sort of act to make something out of nothing. The speaker said that in the course of his life he had met a good many people capable and incapable, but he did not know a single other person who could have done for the Daily People what Kuhn had accomplished. Now that the mortgaged indebtedness of the paper was cleared, it palliated the sorrow at losing the services of our stalwart national secretary. It is to be hoped that this part of the work so well performed by Kuhn need never be done again.

At this time, a remarkable change has come over the field. We are now out of the woods. One thing is quite certain—there will be unity of all militant Socialists—a unity of men who have learned from one another, and convinced that better NO political movement, than a pure and simple one. In that time Kuhn's mind will often revert back to the days of trial and tribulation, and none more than he will rejoice at the growth of the movement for the emancipation of the working class.

Response of Guest of Honor.

No one could have wished a more enthusiastic reception than was accorded Comrade Kuhn when he rose to speak. He said he was glad to see gathered together so many men and women who are engaged in the work of the Socialist Movement, and that so far as he was concerned he would take advantage of the occasion to press home the necessity of greater and more systematic work for the movement. He thought that in referring to himself (Kuhn) the previous speaker had put it on pretty thick. He didn't think he deserved so much praise for doing his duty as he saw it.

Kuhn then gave a sketch of the movement as conducted by the Volkszeitung Germans in this city. How is it that we see the "Volkszeitung" entirely under the control of a set of men who have stabbed the Socialist movement in the back? Men who one moment will criticize Gompers and his A. F. of L. as a matter of form and the next moment slide in the dust before them. Men who will aid and abet the underworld work of the Gomperses and their service to the capitalist class, and yet proclaim themselves Socialists. How account for this contradiction?

Kuhn here gave the following historic facts:

After the passage of the anti-Socialist laws in Germany there was a great

immigration of German workingmen to this country, men who had been in touch with the German Socialist Movement or who were or it. They came here imbued with the spirit of the German movement of that time. The labor movement that they found here was of the pure and simple type, recognizing capitalism as a finality. This went counter to the grain of the new arrivals, and after a while they tried to set up a union movement of their own. They started the "progressive union" movement. Such unions as the Progressive Cigarmakers were pitted against the International Cigarmakers' Union. Not familiar with the language of the country they made slow progress, and weakened with the conflict, they sought the protection of the Knights of Labor. The Progressive Cigarmakers' Union finally collapsed, the members being forced into the International Union. They had failed to reach the American working class with their ideas. This was due to speaking a foreign tongue, inability to get in touch with the working class, and through being far in advance of the movement here. They also got out of touch with the movement in Germany, and no new blood coming in they deteriorated until, one organization after another, they were forced into the A. F. of L. It is easy to imagine what effect all this had upon the "Volkszeitung" crowd that had to lean for support upon such an element. What it leaned upon was going to the A. F. of L. and the "Volkszeitung" went there, too. Instead of teaching true principles, and standing or falling with them, the "Volkszeitung" chose to maintain itself at the expense of principle. The men on that paper adapted themselves to the conditions and ever after became a menace to the Socialist Movement of America. It is this element we find to-day opposing Socialist unity. Such a situation was bound to breed conflict.

The Socialist Labor Party had early grasped the principle, that has culminated in the organizing of the I. W. W. that without class-conscious economic organization there can be no working class power. Other classes have made their revolutions by acquiring economic power, they had wealth to start with; the working class can only acquire the necessary economic power by organizing to absolutely control the production of wealth. Moving along that line the S. L. P. had to stack up against that William street crew.

A gathering of the S. L. P. in 1906, finds men practically of one mind as to the revolutionary principle. On July 10th, 1899, there was a conflict that marked the beginning of a change. A change that we now see being consummated—in a sense the I. W. W. was really born on July 10th, 1899. The principle struggling to its birth was met with clubs and mallets, but it prevailed.

Had the Kangaroos prevailed there could have been no I. W. W. in 1905. It was the press and untiring work of the S. L. P. that ripened the situation for the I. W. W.

Kuhn said that sometimes he had noticed an inclination upon the part of some S. L. P. men to fly off the handle at the mention of the I. W. W. They think the economic is everything, the political nothing and they neglect it. That betrays an inability to carry two ideals at the one time. The economic is the most important, as the basis, but also important is the superstructure. The political is the propaganda body—the cavalry to the economic infantry. Fail not to give the political movement its proper measure of support.

Speaking of the Daily People Kuhn said, true it had required much ingenuity and hard work to keep it going, but it was not all his work—it was the S. L. P. that kept the paper going. The struggle often was heartbreaking but the paper stands to-day safe, so far as capitalist creditors cannot swoop down upon it. That should not lull us into a feeling of security: now as ever the press demands our attention and best efforts, and the supreme duty confronting the party, every member of it, is the Party Press. Push its circulation, gather funds for it, in a word spread the light. Make yourself a committee of one. Do it quickly. Do it now. The working class must be reached with the I. W. W. What else is our press for, but that very purpose. We do not want it simply for our quiet enjoyment at the breakfast table. No, not that. We want it as a mighty weapon to further the cause of the Socialist Movement.

In closing, and as his parting advice as National Secretary, Comrade Kuhn, with great earnestness, impressed upon all, each and every one, their duty, as members of the S. L. P., to spread broadcast the press of the movement. Kuhn here gave the following historic facts:

At this stage of the proceedings

Timothy Walsh, for the arrangements committee, in a neat presentation speech, handed Comrade Kuhn a gold watch as a memento of his term of service with the Party. The watch is suitably inscribed and bears the emblem of the Party.

Mrs. Timothy Walsh, for the Ladies' Auxiliary, said that no mention had been made of the part that women took in the movement. Woman's part was a very important one. It was to set up a union movement of their own. She as a married woman (great applause) knew it was so. We heard Comrade Kuhn's account of his trying hours in securing funds for the Daily People. During those trying hours who was it that gave him solace and inspired him with confidence? In the name of the Ladies' Auxiliary she tendered to Mrs. Kuhn a beautiful bouquet of roses, the sweet and silent fragrance of which, was a token of her sweet and silent influence in the cause of the Party. As Mrs. Kuhn bowed her acknowledgments, the applause was deafening.

The I. W. W.

John T. Vaughan responded to the toast—The I. W. W. Vaughan said that Comrade Kuhn had stated a great fact when he said that July 10th, 1899, had witnessed the birth of the principle that we now see a living force—the Industrial Workers of the World.

That principle then, as now, was that Socialist Unionism must govern in the shop, instead of the pure and simple tommy-rot that capital and labor are brothers. Comrade Bohn could testify from his recent experience on the road that it is the voices of the S. L. P. that are heard in the vanguard of the genuine labor movement. Brother Kirkpatrick, president of the Metal and Machinery Department of the I. W. W., had told him that wherever he went he always found the S. L. P. men not afraid of the colors of the I. W. W.

At the forking of the ways the question was shall we tread the "Volkszeitung" path or the path of the Revolution.

We chose the right though harder path. We are out in the open today. The speaker agreed with Kuhn that equal attention should be given to both organizations. The I. W. W. has the labor fakirs on the run and they can no longer hide behind the name of Socialism. Vaughan instanced how some of the New York labor fakirs are walking around as if they were wearing Chinese women's shoes. The speaker further said that no better tribute could be paid to Henry Kuhn than by lining up and fighting as he had done, and would continue to do, for the S. L. P.

Unity.

In introducing Miss Elizabeth G. Flynn, whose toast was Unity, as the next speaker, Toastmaster Hunter said that the women had not been overlooked in the making up of the program.

Miss Flynn said that the only reason that she was there was to advance the interests of the movement for the unification of the militant Socialists.

When those of the Unity Club who are members of the Socialist Party were told at the S. P. State convention that they could not speak of unity with their comrades of the Socialist Labor Party they being genuine Socialists were not willing to stand by that decision. When the convention tried to force down their throats A. F. of L. corruption and tried to keep them in ignorance of correct economics they rebelled. "We will not stand apart from our S. L. P. comrades and we won't stand for nor accept the ruling to that effect made by the 'Volkszeitung' clique," she said with much warmth. The members of the Unity Club, she declared, are not utopians, but class-conscious Socialists who understand the need of a correct economic movement to back up the political. The Unity Club will continue to talk and work for unity. If Socialism stands for anything it stands for unity in the sense that Karl Marx meant when he gave forth the battle cry Workers of the World unite.

The Party Press.

The next toast, The Party Press, was responded to by Justus Ebert of the Daily People. Ebert said that the Party Press reminded him of the song in which the lover, singing the praises of his sweetheart, says, "She is little but—Oh, my!" True, our press is small, but—"Oh, my!" (Laughter.) We

can hear the attacks of our press resounding in the publications of the Civic Federation. We can see its blows manifesting themselves in the papers of Wall street. Bridges, the historian of the Carnegie Steel Company, in a pamphlet on the Steel Trust, refers to and quotes the Daily People. The contents of the paper used to be dubbed "Daily People lies," but those "lies" have come home to roost. To-day we have a representative man like O'Neill, editor of the Miners' Magazine, declar-

ing that "The People is doing a great work throughout the East in arousing the laboring class to the fact that a conspiracy has been hatched to railroad innocent men to the gallows or penitentiary." In the Moyer-Haywood outrage the press of the S. L. P. was one of the first, and certainly the most fearless and valiant, to speak out in behalf of those men, and the working class of the land, whom they represented.

Mrs. Timothy Walsh, for the Ladies' Auxiliary, said that no mention had been made of the part that women took in the movement. Woman's part was a very important one. It was to set up a union movement of their own. She as a married woman (great applause) knew it was so. We heard Comrade Kuhn's account of his trying hours in securing funds for the Daily People. During those trying hours who was it that gave him solace and inspired him with confidence? In the name of the Ladies' Auxiliary she tendered to Mrs. Kuhn a beautiful bouquet of roses, the sweet and silent fragrance of which, was a token of her sweet and silent influence in the cause of the Party. As Mrs. Kuhn bowed her acknowledgments, the applause was deafening.

Not only in attacking the capitalist and defending the working class, but also as a rallying point in our own movement, because of its party ownership, has our press been of service to the party. It was the party owned press that held us together in the fight with the Kangaroos, and when the Daily People killers came on the scene it was but to drive us closer together in behalf of the greatest, the most aggressive weapon of our movement. Our press is the antagonist of capitalism, the defender of the working class; and represents, in its party-ownership, the embryo of the future Socialist Republic so far as we can have it under capitalism; as such it is the harbinger of Socialism.

Much of the success of our press is due to Comrade Kuhn, assisted by the Party. It was his financial ledgerman, and this backing, that saved the day. Then the speaker said:

"You have given three cheers for Comrade Bohn, the successor of Comrade Kuhn, the National Secretary. Now I ask that you give three cheers for Comrade Charles H. Chase, the successor of Comrade Kuhn, manager of the party press." (Rousing cheers for Chase interrupted the speaker). "Give him the same support that you gave Kuhn and you will give Bohn. Both are strong young men, but the strongest of men will succumb unless as one man we stand behind them. The press of the S. L. P. Long may it live!"

Absent Friends.

M. D. Fitzgerald responding to the toast: Our Absent Friends said he took it that our absent friends were those who were unable though willing to be present; those too far away, those who like Moyer and Haywood were in prison for well and faithfully serving the cause. Thirty years ago when he first heard of socialism it was expounded by the Justus Schwabs; to-day, thanks to the men like Kuhn the Socialist movement in America is second to none. Speaking for Massachusetts, from which he had recently removed to New York, he could say that there the movement was clear. It had been kept free from all entanglements, its banner clean. Old Massachusetts, always a revolutionary state, would be heard from in the work yet to be done, and the other States, if he might speak for them, were no doubt like the Old Bay State.

The Russian Revolution.

The toast: The Russian Revolution was assigned to Dr. A. Levine, who did the subject justice. The news from Russia has been now cheering, again sad. Some were sorely disappointed at the fate of the Duma. The speaker pointed out that Russia is to-day an agricultural country. The wage workers thought classconscious are the minority. There the bourgeoisie are indifferent to Constitutional Rights. The workers and the peasants are bearing the brunt of the battle, but due to a long series of historic causes the Russian peasant is a rather crude being. They cannot be easily organized. For organization mass industry is required. But the peasant has set up a cry for more land, and the workers for the product of his toil. Against both, the landlords and the capitalists have lined up with the bureaucracy. His belief was that we shall see it all come to a correct ending. It is well that we extend aid to the revolutionaries.

The Socialist Republic.

As the hour had grown late Adolph Orange made a brief response to the toast: The Socialist Republic. He said it would be the republic of Peace, Plenty, and Happiness; the time of good will among all men, and he called for three cheers for the goal of all our aims and efforts. The cheers were given with a will.

The Reasons Why.

Sam French closed the program with an imitative poem entitled "The Reasons Why," which we won't say anything about except don't fail to read it when it appears in a future issue of *The People*.

With three cheers for the Socialist Labor Party the Kuhn Banquet passed into history. It was a magnificent, inspiring success.

A collection of the utterances of the Republican papers touching the Roosevelt administration will repay the gathering. It would constitute a complete proof of the "leaners upon government" being, not the Socialists, but the capitalists. They it is to whom "Government" is a Providence.

The People

Official Organ of and Owned by the AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE and SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage-slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for capitalist and political action that the days of capitalist bonds might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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OFFICE —————

16 George Street West, SYDNEY,<

"UNION" POLITICS

OAKLAND, CAL., GIVES A SAMPLE OF WHAT THEY MEAN.

Headed by Business Agent Who Is Trying to Enforce a Decree Preventing the Building Trades from Raising Their Wage Scales—The Way the Game Is Manoeuvred.

Oakland, Cal., July 30.—The cry: "No politics in the unions!" is rapidly changing to: "The unions in politics!" The fakirs, who find the economic game slipping through their fingers, are gathering their forces for the political fray. Even the Oakland unions, noted for their conservatism, are suddenly rushing into the game, and that with a spirit attesting that they, for some time, must have been casting longing glances at their successful brothers across the bay.

At the last convention of the California Federation of Labor, when five days (more or less) were consumed in lambasting the political office-holders within the unions, it was Oakland and Los Angeles that lambasted the hardest. The labor politicians were designated everything that is crooked and low and—as was at the time reported in these columns—many wholesome truths were hurled against the gentry. How comes this sudden change?

First of all: Out of Washington the divine oracle hath spoken! "The voice" has hidden the unions IN which there must be NO POLITICS to go OUT INTO POLITICS. The hitherto obscure political aspirants in the Oakland unions have made Sammy their oily sliding board.

Secondly, Oakland has, since the memorable April 18, taken a sudden jump from a little quaker town of goody goodies in repose, into a fair-sized commercial and manufacturing community, with all that that implies. Life, noise, dirt, activity, wealth, poverty, slums, all seemed to rush in at once. In such a community, and particularly, in the present commotion, there ought to be ample room for corruption and graft. In view of these facts is it any wonder that the hitherto rather innocent boys have suddenly become ambitious lab politicians and are commencing to practice stage-strutting in a most charming fashion?

All of the foregoing is prompted by a so-called "convention of the Union Labor Party," held in Germania Hall in this city yesterday afternoon. It was not very much of a thing in or by itself; neither for the wisdom displayed, the enthusiasm exhibited, nor the work done. The speakers declared that it was the purpose of this convention to do the preliminary work necessary, so as to provide the county with a clean ticket for the good of all citizens. The main work consisted in the passing of two resolutions, one on the reasons for the other on the purpose of this "convention." The principal REASON seemed to be that: "Whereas, Sammy, the imbecile, has now spoken FOR POLITICS; therefore, the unions must once more save the country and particularly Alameda County, Cal.; this time BY politics." The PURPOSE was stated to be: to wrench from the hands of the enemy, designated as a Republican machine with-out a single union card in its pockets, the right it has taken upon itself to put men on a Union Labor Party ticket for union men to vote for.

As productive of this end one president, with power to appoint within three days an executive committee of eleven, five vice-presidents and two secretaries were elected. The chair, on its own bright suggestion, also appointed a sergeant-at-arms. This officer, seemingly not worthy of a chance at higher game, was given a reward of \$5.00 on the spot for the very strenuous labor of restraining a very innocent and overburdened man from indulging in bursts of enthusiasm out of season. As a foreshadowing of further happenings within this "Union Labor Party," it is worth while to state that even at this first division of the spoils, harmony came near losing her equilibrium. Some, either still plodding in the caverns of ancient unionism, or yet smarting under a just levied tax, ventured to insist that a union man ought to do such a service to union labor for the good of the cause. But Mr. Chairman coolly informed the innocents that this was not unionism, but politics pure and simple.

So this convention adjourned, after having decided to gather at the same place two weeks later at a meeting to ratify what will in the meantime be done by the not yet appointed executive board; the said not-yet-appointed of course, to select the speakers for its own ratification.

By the way, this aforementioned all-powerful chairman is E. B. Bohr, the business agent of the Lathers' Union. He has been very active since the memorable April 18 in attempting to enforce the decree of the Building Trades Coun-

THE STORY OF A STRIKE

(Continued from last week.)

This meeting was laid before a regular meeting, May 25, 1906, where it was shown that it was the will of our members not to open negotiations at this time by a vote of 763 to 17.

On Friday, May 25, it was known positively by the committee that the international agents had received a communication from H. Traiser & Co., the contents of which were not made known to us. Friday evening the committee required to know of Mr. Best if a communication had been received, he answering in the affirmative. We were given to understand by Mr. Best that this letter referred to the strike. We desired it to be made the property of the committee, which was refused. Mr. Strasser admitted later that he purposely absented himself from the meeting to avoid being questioned.

Saturday, May 26, a letter was brought by Mr. Strasser to H. Abrahams, secretary, as follows:

"After listening to the arguments of the international agents for several days for industrial peace, we have concluded to accept your bill of prices, as amended since May 7, but only under protest. A gross injustice has been done by raising the old bill at this time, for you are well aware that this increase, together with the great increase in the cost of raw materials, is a handicap to every manufacturer in expanding his business, and therefore a handicap to the growth of your union."

"We wish further to state that hereafter the hours of labor, namely from 8 to 12 a. m., and from 1 to 5 p. m., must be strictly enforced in compliance with your constitution."

"Respectfully,

"Cigar Manufacturers of Boston and Vicinity."

And in conclusion, the committee would state that on Tuesday, May 29, 1906, we were informed by Mr. Strasser that he carried two credentials with him, only one of which was made known to this committee and this organization. The credentials which Mr. Strasser carried secretly, enabled him, according to his statement, to open negotiations with the bosses without the knowledge of your committee or our union.

Your strike committee desires to know what clause or section in our constitution empowers or permits our international president or executive board to appoint and send men upon a secret mission which so closely effects our livelihood and honor.

We respectfully submit this report for your careful consideration, firm in our belief in the intelligence and honor of the members of Union 97; not in the nature of a charge against any one concerned, but as a duty which we believe we owe to all the members of Union 97, whose trust has been reposed in us during this most trying time. Now that the strike is over and successfully brought to a close, we have made known to you facts which we have no longer the right to withhold.

We have during this most critical time that has just passed into history, zealously preserved these facts herein contained from your notice, fearing as we did that if the truth were made known at any previous time that it would have nullified our efforts in your behalf.

We congratulate you upon your complete and early victory, and sincerely thank the members of Union 97 for the earnest support and gentlemanly conduct.

And that the facts contained herein are true, we hereby attest and attach our names.

Signed: Chairman, Leon Greenman; President, James Blyth; Vice-President, Thomas J. Holmes; Joseph Ballam; Clerk, William F. Kinder.

The following is a list of statements made by our arbitrators at the conference with the manufacturers, before and after dinner, as referred to in the report of the strike committee, and which are not mentioned in the report:

Mr. Strasser, in presenting his resolution, said:

"The union had no chance to consider the question properly, owing to the lateness of the hour when the vote was taken, and that there were not twenty-five members in the union that understood the situation. And furthermore, that in my opinion, the vote was illegal because it was taken at such a late hour."

Mr. Best's statement was short and sweet, and is as follows:

"In my mind the manufacturers were very fair towards the union. They have

cal against the building trades unions raising their wage scale. Who can tell, may be pure and simple unionism and politics pure and simple have some little connection after all?"

Militant.

proved their fairness by not laying off their strippers (the strippers were already laid off in many shops when this statement was made). I agree thoroughly with Mr. Strasser."

After dinner, when the conference was called to order, Mr. Strasser showed his opposition to the strike committee by trying to force them to agree to recommend his resolution to the union, which they refused to do.

After Mr. Strasser, delivered his notorious speech before the manufacturers, the committee congratulated the manufacturers on their success in having such an able defender as Mr. Strasser, who so ably defended the interests of the employees instead of that of the union.

At this juncture Mr. Strasser stated that the committee is incompetent to deal with the matter and that the chairman of the committee was beneath his notice.

At a meeting of the strike committee, Mr. Strasser stated that he never had any use for Union 97, as they have always been rebellious against the international union, as their votes on international matters would prove.

Signed:

Leon Greenman, Chairman.
James Blyth, President.
Thomas J. Holmes, Vice-President.
Joseph Ballam.
William F. Kinder, Clerk.

Now let us consider the statements and the charges of our international arbitrators, together with their conduct in our late strike, in an impartial manner, and see what they will lead us up to.

First, Mr. Strasser charges that at the meeting of the union where the bill of prices was adopted, not 10 per cent of the members were present.

We fear very much for the old man's mental condition. We are inclined to think that all his past usefulness and ability is leaving him as he advances in years, if such a simple mathematical problem as 10 per cent of 2,000 becomes too difficult a problem for him to solve. The vote to raise the bill of prices was carried by 517 in favor to 235 against.

If this is 10 per cent of the membership we will leave it for you to judge.

Second. He charges that the vote was illegal because it was taken at such a late hour.

Mr. Strasser was present at the meeting where the bill of prices was adopted. Why did he not object on legal grounds to the international union, instead of to the manufacturers? Didn't he know that the manufacturers have no jurisdiction over our laws? We are ready and willing at any time it is required to prove that the vote was legal beyond any doubt.

Third. He charges that there isn't 10 per cent intelligence in Union 97, and that the members are incompetent and incapable of grasping the situation.

This charge can be coupled with the statement he made before the strike committee that he never had any use for Union 97, as they have always been rebellious against the international union.

At this stage a short history of our union would not be out of place.

Union 97, C. M. I. U., was organized May 2, 1882. What were the conditions in our craft then? Manufacturers employed but few hands, there not being 200 cigarmakers in the city. Prices ranging from \$5 to \$12 per 1,000, and not two shops paying alike. When you got a job you would ask your neighbor what they paid and you would make what they paid and you would make your work regardless of price.

In some shops you sometimes got cigars for your pay.

On above date, 13 men met at 176 Tremont street, and chipped in sufficient to pay for a charter. Times were hard and the pioneers took their livelihood in their hands, nevertheless they continued to build the structure they started.

A bill of prices was presented to the employers in 1886, and we succeeded in establishing a uniform scale.

We passed a law compelling each president to appoint a label committee upon his election.

Our agitation for the blue label has been continuous since the day we got our charter. This agitation has cost us from \$6 to \$8 per member each year for local advertising.

We issued the call for the formation of the New England conference, as well as for the state branch, A. F. of L.

We have donated to every strike that has taken place of our own or any other craft, amounting far up into thousands of dollars.

We sent to New York \$14,000, and to the miners \$6,000 (more than many international unions sent).

Nor did we forget the engineers of Great Britain, nor the members of our craft in London, Eng.

Label agitation costs us at least \$10,000 a year.

As the result of our labors and generosity we now have the bill of prices that you recently voted on, and 2,000 members working on those jobs.

(To Be Continued Next Week.)

COLORADO S. L. P.

DECLARAS IN FAVOR OF WM. D. HAYWOOD FOR GOVERNOR.

Rallies to His Support as the Upholder of Socialism and Industrial Unionism
—Conditions in The State Teach The Necessity of Socialist Unity,
Says the S. E. C.

The following copy of a letter addressed by the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado, to Wm. D. Haywood, chairman of the Chicago I. W. W. convention, and Socialist party nominee for Governor, is self-explanatory:

Grand Junction, Colo., July 1906.
Wm. D. Haywood, Ada County Jail,
Boise, Idaho.

Dear Comrade:—At a regular meeting of Section Mesa County, Socialist Labor Party, held in Grand Junction, Colorado, July 15th, 1906, the leading question before the house was, "How can we manage to support Wm. D. Haywood for Governor of Colorado."

As you are not a member of the Socialist Labor Party, you would have no right to accept our nomination, besides we could not give you our nomination and be true to our Party; and, as loyal members of the Socialist Labor Party, we cannot support the candidate of any other party, but as it was the desire of the Section to support you, how to do it was referred to the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party that met Thursday evening, July 19th.

At the above named meeting it was decided that we should be loyal to our class interests, regardless of our party affiliations: the capitalists have drawn the line and true revolutionists never look for half way ground on which to stand—they know their duty and there is no exception to the rule in this case.

While you are not a member of our political party, you are our comrade and brother as you are not only a member, but a leader of our Industrial Union, a loyal fighter for our class, the working class, and now in an Idaho Battleground the victim of a foul plot of the capitalist class, not that the capitalist class have anything against you more than any other man, but it is the principle you stand for that the capitalist class are trying to crush, and in their ignorance, like Malapropre, are trying "to sweep back the waves into the sea."

In their ignorance they failed to see that every system held the germ of its own negation and that this negation developed and grew in equal degree to its own development.

The capitalist class has awakened to the fact that a stage has been reached where the antagonisms of capitalism manifest themselves very forcibly, and in their ignorance, like Malapropre, are trying "to sweep back the waves into the sea."

Finding that the working class has developed to such a stage that legal enactments fail to check or suppress its development, but on the contrary, have brought on an acute manifestation of the class struggle, they have entered into a barbarous guerrilla warfare against the working class, resorting to kidnapping and murder.

The working class, true to its historical mission, has developed principally along intellectual lines and wages its fight with civilized methods, i. e., with intelligence for their force and the ballot for their weapon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of St. Louis, this 27th day of July, 1906, in mass meeting assembled, demand of the President of the United States, that he, the chief executive of the United States, send sufficient force into the States of Colorado and Idaho to rescue the people of said States from this bloody reign of anarchy and restore law and order, to punish these plutocratic criminals and liberate Citizens Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

The working class, true to its historical mission, has developed principally along intellectual lines and wages its fight with civilized methods, i. e., with intelligence for their force and the ballot for their weapon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Industrial Workers of the World, in mass meeting assembled, ask no favors or concessions, make no prayer for mercy, but warn the capitalist class that we are prepared to meet them on either the intellectual or physical field and demand that they cease their barbarous, guerrilla and murderous methods, and that our Comrades Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone be given at once a fair and impartial trial or be released on reasonable bail pending their trial.

Failing to heed this warning or to comply with this demand, retributive justice shall be meted out to them, measure for measure, for all the brutalities they have perpetrated and will perpetrate in the coming revolution. And as final, we demand the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the governors of Colorado and Idaho, Judge Frank J. Smith of Caldwell, Idaho, and to the press.

W. W. Cox, Chairman,
Jos. Scheidler, Secretary.

we know the material it is made of, we have every reason to believe that the majority of our Party membership will endorse the stand we have taken; for, as soon as the election is over, we will again unite with the Party of our choice, the Party that stands as one man for Socialism and Industrial Unionism, the Socialist Labor Party. We call attention to this fact that our position may be understood by all.

We believe it the duty of every Socialist and Industrial Unionist in the United States to center their fight this year in Colorado against capitalism and give you their undivided support for Governor of the Centennial State.

Again assuring you of our united support, we are yours for the emancipation of the working class.

State Executive Committee,
Socialist Labor Party,
S. B. Hutchinson, State Sec.

DEBS IN ST. LOUIS

(Continued from page one.)

nomic and political field; and, in this way, the working class will learn to rely upon itself, instead of some self-imposed leader.

At the close he said: "If you want a place in history in letters that do not blot out, get off the old rotten bulk, the A. F. of L., and help to man the modern battleship, the I. W. W."

"The fight that will ensue will claim its victims and martyrs, but the I. W. W. will look to the East and see the sunrise of human brotherhood, a world of scintillating rays of joy and happiness."

The following resolutions on the Colorado-Idaho outrages were presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In every industrial struggle of the classes, the manifestations of the struggle take on a more or less brutal form, according to the legal enactments of the class in power.

If the legal enactments are such as to favor the free development of the incoming class there will be no brutalities perpetrated in the overthrow of the old class, but if the legal enactments of the class in power are such as to retard or suppress the free development of the incoming class until forbearance ceases to be a virtue, then forcible revolution, with all its concomitants—ignorance, murder and rapine—takes place.

When the feudal Bourbon barons were in power in the United States, they placed every legal enactment that they could devise in the pathway of the oncoming capitalistic system with the result that it cost a million lives and the horrors of a Libby Prison to remove the obstruction to capitalism. But as soon as feudalism was overthrown, the capitalist class made such legal enactments that the capitalist system made great strides.

In their ignorance they failed to see that every system held the germ of its own negation and that this negation developed and grew in equal degree to its own development.

The capitalist class has awakened to the fact that a stage has been reached where the antagonisms of capitalism manifest themselves very forcibly, and in their ignorance, like Malapropre, are trying "to sweep back the waves into the sea."

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED
STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,504
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172



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Aim at something great; aim at
things which are difficult. Do not pare
down your undertaking to what you
can hope to see successful in the next
few years, or in the years of your own
life.

—JOHN STUART MILL.

TRUMPET BLAST NO. 2.

A conversation took place, shortly before the dissolution of the Duma, between a landlord and Aladin, the peasant leader of the Group of Toil. The landlord said that the Group of Toil meant to take land without paying for it. Aladin spurned the charge asking: "Are we robbers?" "Well then," replied the landlord, "how about that property of mine in Cherson, which Catherine II gave to my great-grandfather?" "Ah," rejoined Aladin, "for lands which your ancestors acquired without expense, the nation will pay nothing in resuming control of them. You will lose your property without indemnity. Justice wills it."

Elemental justice dictates that what is got for nothing deserves no indemnification. Doubly elemental justice commands that what is got by violence, whether the violence be committed directly or indirectly by a Catherine II, or any other class ruler, not only deserves no indemnification, but the holder, being a holder of stolen property and an abettor of crime, may thank his stars if he is not punished. What is true of land is true of all wealth, all wealth being the yield of land. What is true of land is, consequently, true of capital, capital being only a portion of wealth, that portion that is used for producing more wealth.

The capital of the country to-day partakes essentially of the ethic quality of land, seized by a Catherine II and bestowed upon the henchmen of her rule of rapine. Capital is the accumulated plunder levied upon the working class by the capitalist class. Even if the "original accumulation" with which the capitalist starts on his plundering career is not, as it is in 999,999 cases out of 1,000,000, the fruit of some act of fraud or violence, even then the capitalist has long consumed it with his wives and fellow debauches. What to-day he holds, whether for further consumption, or as capital for production, is held, in the language of the Russian leader of the Group of Toil, "without expense" and, again, in the language of this spokesman of the dispossessed class of Russia, for such property "the nation will pay nothing in resuming control. Justice wills it."

The first trumpet blast from the Russian revolutionary camp announced: "Whose the sweat, he the property." This second trumpet blast matches and supplements the first. These be trumpet blasts that will be heard the world round, and will raise gale before which the walls of the capitalist Jericho will crumble like ashes.

DISTRACTED MISSIONARIES.

That the capitalist is a missionary, a perambulating lump of benevolence, he has so often told us that we should finally believe it. Not, however, until the National Association of Employing Lithographers came out this week with its pronouncement upon the wages of its employees, and the New York "Times" undertook to popularize the information contained in the pronouncement, has the fact become clear that the capitalist missionary is more than a fair weather affair. His predicament is that of a missionary among cannibals and blood-thirsty heathens. Before him is the alternative—either allow himself to be turned into missionary. Hamburger steaks for the greater glory of God, or prove untrue to his great calling, and run away from danger.

The National Association of Employing Lithographers is there for the express and sole purpose of promoting efficiency and skill among lithographers. Its mission is to be the Providence of the artist struggling to the presence of the Muse. "Profits," "dividends," these are but side-matters, as much as food and raiment are only incidental necessities to the missionary's labors. True to its lofty, disinterested and self-sacrificing principles, the Association is just shocked

at the idea of skillful and efficient workers being held down to the pittance paid to the skill-less and inefficient. Obviously such a process nips thrift and industry in the very bud; it hamstrings incentive. What is the Association, groping after radiant Justice, to do? Raise the wages of the skill-less and inefficient so that, by paying such higher wages to these, the skillful and efficient may receive their just reward? That would be to encourage skill-lessness and inefficiency. Human nature, which, according to all missionary juntas, always tends downward, would simply be demoralized. It would be playing into the hands of the one-time superstition about "human equality," a vestige of which is still seen in that other superstition "One man, one vote." In many and devious ways have the capitalist missionaries been doing missionary work to correct that evil. What incentive can there be for any one to become a millionaire, and running fast automobiles and faster women, if a Corey, or a Schwab, have no more votes than a dull and inefficient workingman with no bank account or automobiles to his name, and only one wife? Obviously such a practice is keeping the most skillful down to the level of the dullest, obviously that is "setting the pace of the squadron" to the pace of the "slowest horse." Obviously that is wrong; the Coreys and Schwabs should have as many votes as they have dollars, the workingman as few votes as he has no dollars. Clear as this principle is, it requires delicate handling by the Association missionaries. If the point is pressed too close it may give rise to impudent questions on the part of "dull and inefficient" workingmen. They may ask, If skillfulness and efficiency are to determine income, by what right do the cigarette-fieid, shallow chested, narrow-browed brats of the capitalist missionaries draw dividends upon stock at the identical rate of the most hustling of missionaries? By what right does a Thaw, locked up in murderers' row, draw dividends on coal mines at a rate equal with Henry Clay Frick? These be bothersome questions. They indicate quite strongly the dread alternative before the capitalist missionary—if there is to be pro rata wages, according to skill and efficiency, consequently, also pro rata privileges at the hustings, then there would also have to be pro rata clipping of coupons. The former would promote missionarydom, the latter would send it hiding into dark corners.

Enough has here been said to indicate the dilemma that the National Association of Employing Lithographers are in, in pursuit of their self-sacrificing missionary calling. Whose heart is so flinty as not to go out to these sorely beset missionary dearies,—or to the missionary press that sings their woes?

YONDER AND HERE.

A German Trades Union exchange, "Die Einigkeit," of the 9th of last June, confounds an address, delivered in Paris in February of this year by Dr. Michels, a passage of which, narrating a certain incident that happened recently in Germany, vividly recalls another incident that happened in this city fourteen years ago.

The passage narrating the incident in Germany is this:

"Although Germany is the land of many small parties, an inheritance of the system of small principalities, yet is the tendency unmistakable among these bourgeois parties to pull together. Their special features run into one another, preserving only the one striking feature of opposition to the revolutionary proletariat, or to the proletariat that they take for revolutionary. This feature appears with special distinctness at elections. It may be literally said that they are thoroughly ruled by the common enmity of all bourgeois parties towards the Labor party. Allow me to take two illustrations from an ample quarry furnished by the last elections for the Reichstag. We have in Germany also an anti-Semitic party called to life for the express purpose of fighting the Jews. Now, then, when the supplementary elections came on, the spectacle was seen of even Rabbis advising their faithful from the pulpit to cast their vote for the anti-Semitic, against the Social Democratic candidate. At the same time, and inversely, the anti-Semites of Frankfurt on the Main decided to plump their votes for a Jewish Liberal in order to keep out his Social Democratic opponent. Thus we see the anti-Semites drop their hostility to the Jews and the Jews their defensive opposition to the anti-Semites when the issue is to down the Social Democracy, as the representative of the Working Class."

The New York incident occurred during the campaign of 1892. There were three candidates running for State Senator in the Yorkville district—Joseph Cantor, a Democrat, who just previously had uproariously applauded Gov. Flower for helping the railroad companies break the 10-hour law by pouring the militia of the whole State into Buffalo upon the necks of the switchmen, on strike to uphold that law; Moe Cohen, Republican candi-

date, but Trades Unionist and member of Gompers's Cigar Makers' Union; and third, Aaron Henry, the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, also a Trades Unionist, and also a member of the said Gompers's Cigar Makers' Union. Now, then, at that election, Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, and presumably the representative of workingmen in general, of Trades Unionists in particular, specifically picked out Cantor for endorsement by a letter addressed to Cantor and published over Gompers's official signature in the then Tammany paper the "Daily News," saying: "If anyone states that you (Cantor) are an enemy of the working class he states what is not true."

Being shown one night to his room in a country hotel and finding there only a sputtering tallow candle lighted, Mark Twain turned to the waiter with the request to bring him another candle to see the first one by. The sputtering candle of Rabbis, in one place, recommending their faithful to vote for an anti-Semitic candidate, and of anti-Semites, in another place, deciding to vote for a Jewish candidate in order to defeat the Social Democratic candidate, lights up the sputtering candle of the craft Unionist Gompers, and now Vice-President of Belmont's Civic Federation, endorsing a pronounced foe of Working Class aspiration in order to defeat the Socialist Labor Party candidate and also the Republican candidate, both of whom were Trades Unionists; and vice versa, the sputtering candle of Gompers's action lights up the sputtering candle of the German bourgeois Rabbis and anti-Semites.

"GREAT BARGAINS."

An Expert Clerk Tells What They
Really Are.

Hurleyville, N. Y., August 6.—The New York "Evening Journal" of July 28th contains an editorial of advice to its readers, pertaining to "Great Bargains in the Stores at this Season." For a newspaper expressing the aspirations of the small dealer, constantly picturing the small business man and the common people in the grasp of the Trust, this editorial comes with bad grace, to say the least. The stores and others that pay fabulous sums to Mr. Hearst for their advertisements are the very ones that constantly hold the small dealer and the common people in their grasp. Barefaced hypocrisy!

But that is not all. The advertisements in the average newspaper pertaining to bargains are fraudulent. As one that participated on more than one occasion in arranging these "bargain sales," I can speak with some authority. It is axiomatically accepted by all that the most dangerous liar is he who tells the truth occasionally, and so it is in this case. Goods that are known to be sold at certain stipulated prices, in other words, branded commodities that are known to the average man and woman who visit the retail market daily to be sold at a fixed price, are placed on sale below the market value; while other goods adulterated and imitated are forced upon the innocent purchasing public at proportionately higher, often considerably higher, prices. It's a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul, without a scriptural background.

Mr. Hearst is considered by the business men who advertise in his paper, a shrewd business man, while the "common people" are implored to believe that he is one of them. In order that the readers of the Daily People may understand how these sales are worked, I will relate a little incident that occurred in one of New York's most extensively advertised retail store. A "14 off" sale was going on (of course the reader must understand, and this is confidential, that the goods on sale, were first marked over double their market value, except the things of prices known to the public). A salesman, who was not considered an expert in his line was selling faster than he should have, a certain article, the market value of which was really double, and sold at a loss to the concern. It made me laugh to watch him sell, "hustling off," the goods which the concern expected a good salesman to hold back on. The poor fellow thought he was doing wonders when he was filling out one check book after another, when word came from the office that he was wanted, and immediately, without ceremony, the man's services were no longer required.

Bargain sales are not for the benefit of the public but for the benefit of the merchant. It is a well known fact in business circles, that the sales season is the money making season. Let Mr. Hearst guarantee me that I will not be blacklisted by every merchant in this country, so that my family which is dependent upon me, may not have to suffer from the lash of hunger in this land of free speech, and I will give him the facts black on white, that the Baxter street methods of the small dealer of long ago have developed into a gi-

gantic fraud in our modern advertising retail stores.

What a grand mission the Store and Office Workers' Union of the Industrial Workers of the World have to perform. With a strong organization of store and office workers, the crookedness of the Hearst-reform-hypocrisy-small-dealer-movement can be exposed effectively so that the working class may come to its own.

The Daily People has on more than one occasion demonstrated the uselessness of the capitalist class, and that the working class not only produces all the wealth but manages and directs our industries as well. Here is another case in point: this editorial advertisement appeared in the Sunday World of May 20th this year and speaks for itself:

"Henry Siegel says: 'The 14th Street Store is making sweeping progress.'

"Mr. Siegel returned from Europe the other day. Soon after he visited the 14th Street Store. Having had many years of experience, and being President of this and three other department stores—splendid tributes to the genius of management—Mr. Siegel is naturally a skilled and keen observer, a thorough judge of what constitutes the right kind of store. Before Mr. Siegel left for Europe, he said: 'Push business! Do things!' And so, after an absence of some weeks, he went through the store the other day, widely eye for improvements or faults. He did not miss a single department, did not overlook a single feature. It was not yet eleven o'clock in the morning. The store was very busy. There were crowds of eager customers in practically every department.

"The store was cool, bright as a newly minted gold coin, and most refreshing to the eye and senses. There was a well-defined atmosphere of activity—the kind that makes you feel enthusiastic, makes you realize that you are very much interested. When Mr. Siegel returned to his office after his tour of inspection he said to those he had summoned: 'I want to congratulate you on what you have done during my absence. Much has been accomplished. The store is very attractive; the arrangement of the merchandise is good. There is excellent system. The daily sales reports show that the store is making sweeping progress. You have done even better than I expected. Good! Keep it up!'

By their own words shall they be judged.

Clerk.

Rockefeller recommends to his Sunday school class "love for the institutions of the nation." By "nation" Rockefeller means his own capitalist class; by "institutions" he means those opportunities by which that class can suck up the people's substance. Just such a "nation" and just such "institutions" did the Czar have in mind when, what he considered his Sunday school, the Duma, was made to take the oath of "loyalty to the Autocrat of all the Russias," as the only means to promote the nation's welfare. The Czar's Sunday school bolted. So will Rockefellers.

Lord Rothschild is of the opinion that, if Roosevelt runs for President, he will be elected. My lord now only needs to pull in advance the wires which he will pull in case of Roosevelt's nomination, and have him nominated and accept the nomination.

Trouble is gathering over the head of the "Wall Street Journal." First individual Catholic proletarians are protesting against the "Wall Street Journal" theory that the Catholic proletariat can be swayed by Catholic labor-skimmers against Socialism. Now, Spain, arch-Catholic Spain, is knocking the "Wall Street Journal" from another side. Papal action to the contrary, the Spanish Government insists upon its action in denying the right of the clergy to refuse burial in consecrated ground to those married by the civil form only. The "Wall Street Journal" and its capitalist owners will find they lean on a broken reed if they expect Catholic masses to be run by gowned representatives of capitalism.

Harry Thaw, the slayer of White, now in the Tombs, drinks wine. What? And what about prison rules?—His physician prescribed wine to him. Would it be fair to have prison rules that go counter to a physician's prescription?

Attorney and Counsellor at Law Hawley, the associate of the disreputable McParland and the self-confessed murderer Orchard, in the prosecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, has suddenly been seized with a cramp of the "Constitution and the laws of the United States." After having ridden roughshod over these on the back of the rags McParland and Orchard, he is now out with a long letter in the "Idaho Daily Statesman" in which he seeks to justify the indecent postponement of the trial of these three innocent men on the ground of "United States Statutes and decisions."

THEOLOGY IN SOCIALISM

And now we have Mr. Wilfred McNabb, of the New Jersey Socialist party, who condescends to straighten up the "multitudinous contradictions and absurdities" in "the self-styled Unity Conference Manifesto." Seeing that the Conference was decided upon and its membership chosen by a general vote of the Socialist Labor Party and of Mr. McNabb's own party, the application of the term "self-styled" to the Conference and its work denotes the gentleman either intentionally inaccurate or loose of thought and, consequently, in the use of words—in either case unworthy of consideration. Nevertheless, in honor to the important subject which he tackles—no less a subject than the historic and sociologic relation of the political to the economic power—Mr. McNabb may be turned to the useful purpose of furnishing an opportunity to point a useful moral and adorn a useful tale.

The New Jersey Unity Conference held that the political power flows from and is the result of economic power; that the capitalist is entrenched in the political government as the result of his economic power; that, as a consequence, the day of the political success of a Socialist political movement, unbacked by the proper economic organization, would be the day of its defeat; and that as a deduction from these combined facts, a political movement of Socialism should not if it could, and could not, if it would remain neutral in the economic struggles of the working class. With this reasoning Mr. McNabb is at odds. It is "contradictory" and "absurd," says he. And he promises to knock it out with authorities.

The first authority mentioned is none less than Marx himself. Mr. McNabb promises to prove that Marx shows precisely the contrary of that which the Unity Conference held. He promises to prove that "the whole effort of 'Capital' is put forth to show that it is owing to the possession of the powers of government that the capitalists are enabled to exploit the working class." Such a statement produces the effect of a blow upon the mind's stomach. One holds his breath wondering what the passage can be which, according to promise or threat, is to be fished out of Marx himself to prove such a balderdash, such a bourgeois and anti-Marxian principle of social evolution. Relief, however, immediately sets in. While Marx is the authority promised as proof with a heavy rhetoric intended to convey the idea of intimate acquaintance with Marx's "epochal work," not Marx is quoted, but someone else—Deville. Affidavits are not lobsters. Deville is not Marx. Mr. McNabb defaults in his promise. This unbecoming trick is serious enough. But Mr. McNabb's Cause is so desperate that it indulges in a trick within a trick. The passage quoted from Deville as a "comprehensive summary" of the Marxian position in no way bears out Mr. McNabb's contention, in no way affects the position taken by the Unity Conference. Indeed, Deville was too intelligent and honorable a man to summarize Marx with such a caricature of Marxism in general, of the materialist conception of society in particular, as that, not the economic, but the political power is the root of capitalist exploitation.

As to Marx's own views upon the subject they are summarized by himself in the passage: "It is not because he is a leader in industry that a man is a capitalist; on the contrary, he is a leader of industry because he is a capitalist. The leadership of industry is an attribute of capital, JUST AS IN FEUDAL TIMES THE FUNCTIONS OF A GENERAL AND JUDGE WERE ATTRIBUTED TO LANDED PROPERTY." (Capital, Swan Sonnenschein & Co. edition of 1896, p. 323, lines 4-8.) The economic power, that is, the ownership of the necessities for production, acquired either through the mysticism of theocracy, or the mailed hand of feudalism, or the chicanery, coupled with the brute force, of capitalism, ever has been the foundation upon which class government was and is planted, and from which its political filigree are the varying reflections. It does not follow from this that the resulting class government, or political power, is a mere ornament. The fact must never be lost sight of by the intellectually honest seeker for truth that there is no effect imaginable which, in turn, does not react back upon its cause, and thereby intensify it. The intensification of its cause by the reacting effect is so constant a process of evolution, in society as well as in nature, that the superficial observer is often duped by appearances. To distinguish actual cause from reacting effect is the power that distinguishes the scientist from the quack. The possession of the powers of government is the result of the possession of capital; this result, however, reacts back upon its cause, and thus reacting protects, incites and stimulates it. It is the distinct contribution of Marxism to social science that it recognizes and proves economic power to be the basis, government or political

power the superstructure. As in feudal times the functions of general and judge, governmental or political functions, were the attribute of LANDED PROPERTY, so to-day, in capitalist times, the function of government, or political leadership is the attribute of CAPITAL. Nor does the Deville passage, quoted by Mr. McNabb, to the effect that it is the historic mission of the proletariat "ORGANIZED AND DISCIPLINED IN THE VERY MECHANISM OF CAPITALIST PRODUCTION," to proceed to wrest "FIRST OF ALL" the political power of its adversaries, remotely affect the principle held by the Unity Conference, least of all does it substantiate Mr. McNabb's topsy-turvy contention that "the whole effort of 'Capital' is put forth to show that it is owing to the possession of the powers of government that the capitalists are enabled to exploit the working class." Indeed, the passages that precede and follow the passage quoted by Mr. McNabb, and which appears in Deville's preface to "The People's Marx," refute any such absurd contention. For instance, on page 18 of Deville's preface (International Library edition, 1900) this passage occurs: "Man is dominated by the material conditions of life, and these conditions, and therefore for the mode of production, have determined"—what?—"have determined and will determine"—what?—"human customs, ethics and INSTITUTIONS—social, economic, POLITICAL AND JUDICIAL." This is sound. No sane reasoner can construct out of this the theory that that which DETERMINES something else is effect, and that which IS DETERMINED is cause. The passage, quoted by Mr. McNabb to confirm his theory that not the possession of economic power, but the possession of political power is the cause of capitalist exploitation, is a passage that concerns itself, not with the theoretic, but clearly with the tactical part of the Movement only. That passage, like the other passage that Mr. McNabb quotes from Kautsky's "Social Revolution" to the effect that the measures that "proceed from the class which has been economically oppressed and who have now captured political power" are "the results of revolution," these passages state an obvious thing, obvious wherever society has attained the political-parliamentary stage. The obvious thing that these passages state is the necessity of the political movement in all such countries in order to give a chance to the civilized methods of dispute, in order to give a chance to the peaceful solution of the Social Question. Obviously the theory none will gainsay that "once the proletariat is in possession of the political power," assuming the theoretic proposition that the capitalist class will surrender its political burg to the political ballot of the working class, the proletariat will proceed to legislate the revolution into Law. Obviously, "first of all," in the connection in which it occurs does not and can not mean the theory that the political and not the economic power is the groundwork of exploitation; obviously neither the Deville nor the Kautsky quotation even remotely purport to deny the necessity of the economic organization of the working class to insure the success of its political triumph; least of all do these quotations justify "neutrality" towards the economic movement, or pure and simple political Socialism. The trick within the trick, indulged in by Mr. McNabb, of mentioning an authority and then quoting someone else, is to make quotations that are wholly irrelevant to the subject under discussion, or to the contention of which the quotation is heralded as proof.

King Solomon threw, many hundred years in advance,

CORRESPONDENCE

C. F. SPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUME NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BEING THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

LAWSON REPUDIATED.

To the Daily and Weekly People—We, the members of L. U. 297, I. W. W., of New York, Pa., request the use of your columns to officially and effectively correct the impression, that we have or are endeavoring to secure the services of Thos. W. Lawson as a speaker on Labor Day or any other day.

A Mr. White of this city, who is not a member of the I. W. W., wrote to Mr. Lawson and then permitted a New Castle daily paper to misstate his intentions. Trusting this will place us in the right light, we beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,
Members Local No. 297.

T. S. Barnes, Sec.

SELF-EXPLANATORY.

To the Daily and Weekly People—In the Weekly People of August 4 under heading, "Self-Explanatory," appears a communication from former Comrade C. A. V. Kemp, of Toronto, in which he explains his position and former Section Toronto's position to the members of Section London and especially to the readers of The People, and says that "we will not have to start washing out a lot more dirty linen," which would give the impression that in the past the Socialist Labor Party of Canada had washed dirty linen. Now, in answer to former Comrade Kemp and all other former members of the Socialist Labor Party in Toronto and elsewhere, I wish to say that the Socialist Labor Party of Canada is an organization with a platform and constitution which fully provides for any and all differences of opinion, which may, from time to time, arise, either from rulings given by their National Executive Committee or in their respective Sections; and such differences of opinion should never be styled dirty linen. Neither should the members of any Section feel hurt if the N. E. C. decides that they are wrong, but such Section should exhaust all avenues laid down in their constitution to have what they consider a correct interpretation of my clause therein, then abide by the ruling of the party's decision. Hoping that the former members of Section Toronto will soon again be members of the I. L. P. of Canada, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
F. Haselgrave.
London, Ont., August 3.

A COLORADO-IDAHO AGITATION FUND.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Herewith find P. O. money order for \$5.00 to start an agitation fund, to be used exclusively in the States of Colorado and Idaho to expose the Moyer-Haywood outrage to the working class. Permit me to suggest that an appeal be made to the comrades and sympathizers or a fund to place every available speaker in that field. This is the chance of our lives to open the eyes of the wage slaves, and to rally them at the ballot box in one solid phalanx. It is to be hoped that every comrade will give as much as is possibly can. NOW TO WORK FOR LIBERTY AND THE FRUITS OF OUR TOIL.

Yours for the revolution,
Herbert T. Shaw.
Tonopah, Nev., July 24.

AS TO THE HAYWOOD NOMINATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Please allow me space in our press to express my views on the action of the S. E. C. of Colorado in reference to the candidate for Governor, Wm. D. Haywood, nominated by the Socialist party.

Section Mesa County, Socialist Labor Party, wants to support, in the coming election, Wm. D. Haywood. They asked the Colorado S. E. C. how they could do it when the Socialist Labor Party constitution says they can't. The S. E. C. tells them to withdraw from the Socialist Labor Party till after the election, then rejoin the Party again.

I could not believe that I read it correctly, so I reread the S. E. C. report in this morning's People, signed "State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, S. B. Hutchinson, State Sec." again.

The Colorado comrades have put the wrong construction on the constitution. If there were no other ways to meet emergencies than that offered by Colorado comrades, the Socialist Labor Party would then not be an up-to-date political party, but there are other ways of breaking the iron-clad constitution of the Socialist Labor Party. Read page 19. Art. XI, Sec. 1, will tell you how to do it. The framers of the laws to govern a class conscious political party (the Socialist Labor Party), foresaw just such emergencies, and made provision for them:—"This con-

sition may be amended by the National Convention or by a general vote." Then read the platform on page 22.

If the advice of the Colorado State Executive Committee is correct, then Socialists could withdraw from the Party, with the knowledge and consent of the same, anytime they wanted to do anything that the Party forbids; then rejoin the Party again as soon as the ax was ground. On the same line of reasoning, I might say that a religious person holding church membership and wishing to violate the religious laws, would simply resign, satisfy his desire, then rejoin the church. What would a Socialist say to such a proceeding? What will the opponents of Socialism, and of the Socialist Labor Party, in particular, say? Will it not be to laugh?

Comrades of Colorado, I would advise you to proceed along proper lines. State your situation to the National Executive Committee, asking the setting aside of that part of the law which would be detrimental to Socialism and Justice, so that you can come before the world and say "we voted for and elected Wm. D. Haywood, Governor of the State of Colorado, in 1906 and we voted as S. L. P. men, while he was nominated by the Socialist party." Work for unity of the whole working class politically and economically—Necessity knows no law.

R. Berdan:
Paterson, N. J., August 6.

A QUESTION TO BRUCKER.
To the Daily and Weekly People—Have just finished reading A. Brucker's articles on the French Labor Movement, and would like to ask him how the French and Belgian workers manage to speculate on the Stock Exchange. If they don't, are the prices quoted in Le Peuple and L'Humanité just put in to fill up space?

R. M. Donald:
Glasgow, Scotland, 14 Apsley Place, July 27.

A GOOD SYSTEM OF AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People—A year or so ago I worked in a shop employing about fifty men, and I made use of the following system of agitation: Having secured a stock of literature consisting of a half dozen copies of "John Mitchell Exposed" and several copies each of "Trades Unionism in the United States," "What Means This Strike?" "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism," and "Two Pages from Roman History," I made a list of six of the most intelligent and open-minded of my shopmates and handed them first "John Mitchell Exposed," with a request to read it, and I would like to have their opinion of the work, and to return the same to me when they had done so. As each one returned his copy of "John Mitchell" and gave his impressions, which were invariably those of surprise at, and condemnation of, the infamy of the "little tin labor god" of the capitalists, I crossed the man's name off the "John Mitchell" list and handed him "Trades Unionism in the United States," entering his name on that list, and so on. The men were interested, and in a few weeks several of them had gone through the entire course and I was placing new names on the lists. About this time I left the field of my labors, securing a better-paying position elsewhere, or I would have had, in due time, the entire force of the shop taking the course. As it was, I had the immense satisfaction of seeing one of my graduates pitch into a bogus Socialist who worked there and make him look like seven cents, and having several of them go to the first Industrial Union meeting held in this city. A short time ago I also heard of the former almost getting himself into trouble because, hitting the war-trail hot after labor-fakir scalps, he was exposing a fakir in our union with whose particular crookedness he was conversant. The fakir prepared to fall on the daring one with all his weight and the entire fakir machinery to crush him; but after taking that course in the shop, my friend was too cuning a warrior to let the fakir have that satisfaction just then and he got out of the scrape nicely. I know, however, that he has not washed the war-paint off and that the fakirs will one day hear the long whoop from him and plenty more of us, that will signify their finish. Moral: A word to the wise is sufficient.

Workingman:
Long Island City, N. Y., August 8.

THINKS TIME IS WASTED—WE DON'T, WHILE IGNORANCE AND BAD REASONING PREVAIL.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I see in to-day's People an answer to Mr. Wineford McNabb, a pure and

simple political Socialist. I am surprised the editor wastes time and space with this gentry. The pure and simple politicals were answered for all time by the foremost workmen and thinkers of their own party, men like Debs, Haywood, Sherman, etc., launching the Industrial Workers of the World. And the plain and common sense rank and file answer them continually by joining in hundreds and thousands the I. W. W. all over the country. The pure and simple political Socialist will disappear with the pure and simple economic A. F. of L.

The intellectual who quotes Marx in support of pure and simplism deserves no more answering than would the man who would quote Copernicus in support of the theory that day follows night because the sun turns round and not the earth. In point of fact, there are no more two Socialist parties in the United States. All that think and feel right, are with us, and we are with them. The others are through selfishness or ignorance with the A. F. of L.

Victor H. Kopald:
New York, August 7.

INTENDED AS A REMINDER.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Now that "Poor Richard" has started a discussion on having a system in everything, it might be well to state that a more emphatic one than he mentions should be worked out. Going down to the lower levels of one's pocket and hoisting therefrom a cent a day is well for those who contribute anyway, but it must be true that there are many party members throughout the country who seldom give a few cents and many who never do contribute anything whatever for support of headquarters, for sections or anything else. A look at headquarters' books will show for the most part the same names on the donation list all the year through. The same can be said of the S. E. C. and Agitation Funds. The same ones supporting all those funds. Each monthly report is almost a counterpart of the other. Fifty cents to \$10 donations. Verify the Socialist movement is a sacrifice. I say to the indifferent comrades it's unfair.

Some comrades seem to think the Socialist Labor Party will be overwhelmed with calls for funds. No wonder. More donations and smaller ones is what is needed and a system that will heave the delinquents to the surface. Had this been the case The People and all other debts would have been paid long ago. To members who can still jingle their wages Saturday night and maintain their Sunday recreations and who do not remember the Socialist Labor Party and its necessary funds these lines are intended as a reminder.

E. Rouner:
Chinese Camp, Cal., August 5.

A CATHOLIC PROTEST AGAINST "THE WALL-STREET JOURNAL."

Chicago, Ill., City Hall, August 5, 1906.

To the Editor of the Weekly People—

My dear Sir:—The article appearing in "The Wall Street Journal" headed, "Anti-Socialist Forces," is away off as far as I am concerned, and I AM a Catholic, all belonging to me—father, mother, sisters, brothers, uncles, aunts, nephews, nieces, are Catholics; one uncle a famous parish priest in Ireland. Many of my relations are sisters of charity, Christian brothers, and priests in Ireland and here. My wife's people are of the same church; all our children go to the parochial school of our parish and are taught by the dear nuns. My children's names are: Erin, after Ireland, Robert Emmet, after Ireland's beheaded and heroic martyr, Rose O'Donnell, after the daughter of one of the last of Ireland's exiled kings, and General Sarsfield, after Ireland's famous General and defender of Limerick. Yes, the above are the names of my four young Irish American children, whom just now came in from church, where they prayed with their mother and myself; yes, and their grandmother—my mother—who is here to visit us from Catholic Clare in Ireland.

I am a Catholic and an Irishman, my people were hung, drawn and quartered by murdering marauders under capitalist governments—because of their love for their religion and their country. There was not a corporal's guard of my people left—one, a bishop, was also murdered.

I was taught for ten years at the Christian brothers' schools in Enniscorthy, Clare, Ireland. Priests, when on furlough, or leave of absence, have stayed for weeks at my house; and this moment I would willingly die—if it were possible—and glory in the death—to save Catholic Ireland, yes, or to lift the cross from off the shoulders of the poor Nazarene who died in Calvary for men, and would to God I could, also, lift the cross—that accursed capitalist cross—from the backs of every poor man, woman and child in the world. Again I say, I am a Catholic, I take my prayers from Rome without a murmur. Two Popes I have never prayed for, in fact, I cursed—Adrian and Alexander—for "selling" Ireland. I ask no forgiveness for this, I

have an experience I had a few years ago regarding the question whether a

man can be a Catholic and a Socialist at the same time.

The question arose during a heated discussion between some friends and myself. To settle the matter it was agreed to leave it to a priest who, at the time, was conducting a mission in a church nearby, and where written questions were allowed.

The priest's answer to my question of whether a person can be a GOOD Catholic and a Socialist at the same time was so unsatisfactory and misleading to all concerned that we went to the parish house in order to see the priest personally and have an authoritative statement regarding the matter.

When I was introduced to the priest, he began to look at me very critically and when I asked him the reason he said that he saw no red shirt on me. I, of course, informed him that the Salvation Army wore the red shirts and expressed my sympathy for his ignorance. He told us that he thought all Socialists were foreigners and of rather disreputable appearance; that was what he had been led to believe from what he read in the papers. He finally said that priests are not supposed to be versed in the worldly affairs of people, but only in spiritual affairs.

I am a Catholic, I am for the poor, oppressed and downtrodden of every land and clime. Christ was, and they, the rich, murdered him.

"The Wall Street Journal" is wrong. It may surprise them to know this from a Catholic. Let me give them a greater surprise. I am a sergeant of police under a Catholic Mayor and Chief; and my being a Revolutionary does not prevent me—in fact, helps me, to be a good police officer. In the eyes of Wall street, if they knew me, I would be the Devil. I prefer the good opinion of a poor beggar woman to the opinion of Wall street.

Yours truly,

M. J. Gallery,
Sergeant of Police.

"DOWN ON THE FARM."

To the Daily and Weekly People—As a wage earner I wish to be allowed space in our official organ, The People, to clear up the conditions and wages paid on a farm here in the West.

This is harvest time and wages are called good. As I have been working on a threshing machine I can give a full statement of what is called wages. The separator-tender and engineer, or the slave drivers are paid \$7 per day; but \$5 are the going wages for them. The oiler and firemen, who do all the work, are paid \$3 per day. The forkers and sacksewers (which I follow myself) get from \$3.50 to \$4 per day. Hoedowns or feeders, derrick drivers, sack jig, water hauler, straw buck, swamper and cook are paid from \$2.50 to \$3 per day. One can call those figures good, but let us look at the other side, and the wages will not look quite as good.

The cook and firemen get up at 3:30 o'clock; the whistle is sounded at 4, when the remainder of the crew is called. A man gets up with his eyes sore and full of dirt from the previous day and hands so sore it is hard for a man to clothe himself. By that time the cook gives the alarm; if breakfast is a little late another quarter is heard from. A man can scarcely leave the table before the machine is in full swing. We get what is called lunch at 9 o'clock, dinner at 12 and an hour is allowed walking to and from the cook house. Then a man is harnessed once more to complete his day's work. Lunch at 4. Again the wheels hum until 8 o'clock. By that time a man is almost too tired and worn out to walk down for his supper. Upon the return a bundle of blankets is hustled from what is called the trap wagon. As soon as the dirty and sweaty clothes are once off the day's work is ended. But he is too tired to sleep and a dog or a man fight is all the go. The old men are turned down while the young, husky and rawboned are getting all round shouldered and stiff limbed before they scarcely reach their manhood (of this I am a victim myself). Where are the good wages now?

When anything happens to the machine, it is always the wish of the slaves that the wheels would turn as if they would like to make the boss some money, being as he has worked hard enough to make quite a stake. Yes; he "works hard" living in the luxury of life and indulging in the best of liquors, while riding around in a top buggy "looking for another job" (sic). Every now and then it comes to a man's ear that you did not do much to-day. The salt is not even paid for. You will have to do better to-morrow. The grafters are never satisfied whenever they are found.

The writer interviewed some of the men, but Socialism or Industrialism is never thought of. The slaves growl at one another because they do not keep up their end, which pleases the boss to a T.

As I am a Socialist Labor Party man, it was impossible for me to stand the hardship and put up with the long hours of punishment, together with reading The People.

Onward to the Socialist Republic.
Gust. Norling.
Paeo, Wash., August 2.

ANOTHER CATHOLIC RAKES "THE WALL STREET JOURNAL."
To the Daily and Weekly People—The "Wall Street Journal's" trick of classing all Roman Catholics as opponents of Socialism in its recent article on "The Forces Against Socialism," reminds me of an experience I had a few years ago regarding the question whether a

man can be a Catholic and a Socialist at the same time.

The question arose during a heated discussion between some friends and myself. To settle the matter it was agreed to leave it to a priest who, at the time, was conducting a mission in a church nearby, and where written questions were allowed.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, Acting Secretary 2-6 New
Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 795
Dundas street, London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency).
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting held at headquarters,
Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade
street, on Friday, August 10. More in
chair. All present, including E. A. Arch-
er, new member.

Communications, from B. Reinstein
and Rudolph Katz, State organizer, on
work of securing signatures. From Albany, Richmond and other counties,
nominating petitions lists. From Organ-
izer Abelson, on circular to state party
membership on campaign, ordered draft-
ed at previous meeting of S. E. C. Com-
mittee on draft ordered to go ahead
without further delay and with full
power to send out circular when drafted.
From Organizer Hawk, Section Erie
County, on appeal for funds to aid Free
Speech Fight, which need not be done
at present; on the organization of a
Buffalo Free Speech conference, which is
under way; and on county nominations,
which cannot be made owing to the
removal of no less than 9 of the most
active members to other cities, and to
local industrial conditions. It was de-
cided to make the matter of county nom-
inations a special order of business for
the next meeting of the committee. From
a member of Section New York report-
ing local Socialist party plans to have
Socialist Labor party nominating peti-
tions thrown out. Secretary was in-
structed to bring matter to attention of
party members and sympathizers at the
Kuhn banquet, to be held the same even-
ing. From M. Scheen, bid of \$13, for
Daily People files donated to State Agi-
tation Fund by a Brooklyn party mem-
ber. From S. Glassner bid of \$12 for
same. Secretary was instructed to an-
nounce that all bids will close on August
18. The files then to go to the highest
bidder. From gubernatorial candidate,
Thomas Jackson, stating that he was
ready to begin tour as soon as required.
It was decided to begin the Jackson tour
on Sept. 1. A committee of two, con-
sisting of Moonells and Ebert, was elect-
ed to map out the tour.

Correspondence Bureau reported that
the nominating petition lists of 16 coun-
ties are on hand, 27 counties are re-
ported complete, and 18 counties, all
provided for, are yet to be covered. Suc-
cess will be achieved in these as well as
the other counties. The report was ad-
opted, and a few re-assessments of coun-
ties were made.

Financial report for July was present-
ed and adopted as follows:

Receipts: stamp, \$55.32; mileage,
\$21.53; State Agitation Fund, \$132.00;
total, \$238.85. Expenses, \$183.50; Pat-
erson, on account of Name Case, \$30.00;
postage and supplies, \$3.58; total,
\$210.08.

Adjournment followed.

J. Ebert Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONFER-
ENCE.

The Socialist Labor Party of Massa-
chusetts will hold its State Conference on
MONDAY September 3, in room 1, Peo-
ple's Institute, 1165 Tremont street,
Boston, to nominate candidates for State
officers for the fall campaign. All party
members are requested to attend. The
conference will be called to order at 9:30
a.m.

John Sweeney.

Secretary.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

The Washington State Executive
Committee of the Socialist Labor Party
would like to come in correspondence
with all readers of the Daily and Weekly
People in the State of Washington and
Alaska. Please write to Secy. M. Dehly,
P. O. Box 1040, Seattle, Wash., and our
BULLETIN for AUGUST will be sent
you FREE.

Don't delay this any longer!

CHICAGO, ATTENTION.

Literary agents of the Socialist Labor
Party branches, and readers of the
Daily and Weekly People in Chicago can
secure S. L. P. literature and also back
numbers of the People by addressing M.
E. Kleininger, literary agent, Section
Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, 4014
Lake avenue.

DETROIT, ATTENTION.

Will eclipse the sun!
Dance and picnic at Snug Harbor,
Jefferson avenue, near Connor's Creek.
Five cent fare to within three blocks
of Snug Harbor, Sunday, August 19,
1906, 3 p.m., given by the Industrial
Workers of the World and the Socialist
Labor Party.

Tickets, ten cents.

NATIONAL AGITATION FUND.

To the Members and Sympathizers of
the Socialist Labor Party.

On taking over the work of National
Secretary, my attention was called es-
pecially to the National Agitation
Fund. The urgent need of increasing
its receipts should be obvious to all.
Besides conducting the ordinary agita-
tion of the Party, we should be enabled
to place at least two more organizers
in the field and keep them there until
November 1. To do this the receipts
must total \$100 per week. This means a
regular amount from all members and
sympathizers. Watch the receipts. If we
have four men in the field who report
to this office, and the receipts are only
\$80 or \$90 weekly, we shall have to drop
one organizer. If \$25 or \$30 be received
weekly we can have but one national
organizer to educate and organize
25,000,000 slaves. Not long since
\$2,700 was raised within four months
to assist in waging war in Russia. Can we
not give \$1,700 in the same time to carry
our own struggle at home. More discussion
of this matter will serve to well the sub-
ject.

**WE SHALL CAREFULLY TABU-
DATE RECEIPTS BY CITIES AND
STATES AND THUS DISCOVER
WHO THOSE ARE WHO WOULD
GET INSPIRATION FROM OTHERS'
LABOR AND SACRIFICE. EXCUSES
ARE NOT MADE BY REVOLUTION-
ISTS. NONE WILL BE RECEIVED
AT THIS OFFICE.**

During the week ending August 4th,
the following sums were received:

C. B. Wells, New Haven, Conn.	\$ 2.00
Paul Schweinburg, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
S. E. C.	1.50
D. Weave, Phillips, Me.	.90
C. Weyman, New York City	.25
D. Brown, New York City	.50
J. A. Knight, Pueblo, Colo.	5.00

Total \$11.15

During the week ending August 11,
1906, the following sums were received
for this fund:

Herbert T. Shaw, Tonopah, Nev.	\$ 5.00
Walter Wellwood, Detroit, Mich.	.50
Holger Schmalzfuß, Pittsfield, Mass.	1.00
"Commercial Traveler," Minne- apolis, Minn.	2.50
Victor H. Kopaid, New York City	1.00
V. Meier, Denver, Colo.	1.00
Collections by Gilhaus, Colo- rado Springs, Colo.	2.00
S. J. Francis, Oregon	4.04
Fred Davis, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Jack Billow, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
Various donations, Chicago, Ill.	4.00
J. A. Stromquist, Bisbee, Ariz.	.65
Peter Vetter, Youngstown, O.	1.00
"Reference," New York City	.25

Total \$27.37

Frank Bohn,
National Secretary pro tem.

PARTY PRESS OPERATING FUND.

L. De Dominicis, Pittsburgh, Pa.	\$ 1.50
G. Ferch, Savannah, N. Y.	.52
S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa.	.95
L. Lewis, Frontenac, Kans.	.30
E. Rounier, Chinese Camp, Cal.	1.00
S. L. P.	20.00

Total \$24.27

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION
FUND.

During the week ending with Sat-
urday, August 11, the following items
were received:

French Branch, Section New York County	\$ 1.00
Fred H. Brune, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00
Branch I, Section Kings Coun- ty, collection	2.85

Dr. C. W. Ensign, Rotterdam Junction	1.00
W. N., New York per F. Perillo "Hall Room," Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
Old 4 and 10 A. D., Brooklyn, a/c list	1.00

H. Touroff, New York (pledges \$5 per month)	5.00
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E. Moonells, New York	1.00
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K. Georgewitch, Schenectady (pledges \$1 per week)	1.00
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Section Monroe County, per R. Katz	10.00
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Henry Beisiegel, Newark, per R. Katz	1.00
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Section Richmond County, a/c lists	2.00
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Total	\$ 22.85
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Acknowledged on August 4... 409.55

Grand total on August 11... \$442.40
Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.
N. Y. State Executive Committee.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third, the year.

The proprietors intend doing but do

TONOPAH I. W. W.

MAN DEPORTED BY A. F. OF L. IN
RAGING CLASS WAR.

A Lynching Bluff Successfully Called
—Butchers Strike for Early and
Sunday Closing—"Explosion" Yarns
Circulated by Capitalist Press—The
Miners' Position.

Tonopah, Nev., August 7.—The follow-
ing facts in regard to the local
Industrial Workers of the World demon-
strate that the class war rages in
Tonopah. Last Tuesday, F. P. Smith
demanded the keys of his barber shop
from Ed. Walker, as he and his barbers
refused to make an I. W. W. shop out
of it. Smith opened up Wednesday as
an I. W. W. shop with only one barber.
The rest of the shops in town are A.
F. of L., with the exception of one two
chair shop and one one chair. On the
night of August 2nd, the barbers ran
our man out of town—deported him.
We sent Marion W. Moor, member of
the Executive Board of the Western
Federation of Miners, who happened to
be in town, after him and brought him
back. The following is a copy of the
statement made to us by our deported
brother:

Tonopah, Nev., August 3, 1906.

I, Floyd Byrly, do hereby swear and
affirm that the statements herewith
made are true and correct of that
which occurred to me in Tonopah,
Nev., on Main street, on the night of
August 2nd, 1906.

I was in Riel's Dance Hall, when a
little Cockney, called Gus, who was
formerly employed at F. P. Smith's
barber shop, accosted me and said,
"Are you going to work in the morn-
ing?" I told him I did not know that
I should, that I had a shop of my own
at Miller's Siding, but I had told Mr.
Smith that I would show up in the
morning and, if the two men he had
engaged were not there, I would be
ready to go to work. He said, "Well,
you are wrong." I replied, "I think
not." He said, "Well, we won't quar-
rel; let's go and get a drink." We
walked across the street from the
Dance Hall to the "Gem" saloon. We
took a drink together and were not
there more than a minute; we came
out together and, as the screen door
closed, I recognized Mr. Fitzgerald,
president of the Barbers' Union, also
secretary of the union with him. I
was immediately struck from behind
and, as I turned, a Negro was waiting
to strike again. At once I was
knocked down and kicked by the whole
gang, numbering about seven persons.
I must have been senseless for some
time. When I fully recovered my
senses they were leading me down the
road. One of them proposed getting a
rope. I said, "Tear up my shirt and
make a rope." Then the secretary of
the Barbers' Union loosened his hold
on my arm and grabbed by the
neck and said, "Young fellow, we have
not done with you yet; it will be wise
if you keep quiet, you might save your-
self some hardships." Then they pro-
ceeded to take me further down the
road. They took me within 100 yards
of the West Tonopah Mine (about two
miles from town). Then they turned
me loose and I walked away, perhaps
ten feet. Then one of them called to
me and said, "Are you ever going to
come back?" I walked towards them,
when the secretary said, "Stop, do not
come any nearer, go right along." After
the sentry on the hill gave the
signal that the coast was clear, the
secretary of the Barbers' Union yelled
to me, "You are not the only one, they
all have to go, the I. W. W. will have
to go, also."

(Signed) Floyd Byrly.
Witnesses—Alice Main, president Min-
ers' Union; J. T. Lewis, secretary
Miners' Union; Marion W. Moor,
member National Executive Board
Western Federation of Miners; E. E.
Yord, Miners' Union; Herbert T.
Shaw, president I. W. W.; G. M.
Roberts, business agent I. W. W.;
James Murphy, I. W. W.

Let me also state that the Negro
who was implicated in the affair has
made a confession, and implicated sev-
eral prominent businessmen of Tonopah.
When the right time comes we
will send them to the penitentiary.

The entire help of the Tonopah res-
taurant walked out to-day, because the
proprietor refuses to display the I. W.
W. card. The butchers have been con-
ferring with the bosses for the last
week for a 6 o'clock closing on week
days and all day Sunday. Last night
they quit at 6 o'clock. They are not
working to-day. Do not know what
the proprietors intend doing but do

what they will, the journeymen
will not work after 6 p.m.

The "Reno State Journal" of August
5 contained the following:

"ASKS PROTECTION FROM DYN-
AMITERS.

Tonopah Man Telegraphs He Fears
Destruction by Industrial Workers.

"May Blow Up His Office.

"Attorney-General Sweeney Receives
Wire from Mining Town That
Labor Organization Threatens
Newspaper and Alleging
Authorities Dare Not
Intervene.

"Fearing that his building will be
dynamited by the Industrial Workers
of the World, Editor Branson of the
Tonopah Sun appealed last night by
telegraph to Attorney-General Sween-
ey for protection. The proprietor of
the paper alleges that Sheriff Bradley,
anticipating trouble, has left the town
and that he is at the mercy of the
labor organization.

"According to a report from Tonopah,
two carriers employed by the Sun
were assaulted and beaten severely by
members or sympathizers of the
Industrial Workers. Last night Branson
claims the alleged rioters had his
office surrounded and were making
threats to destroy the newspaper plant.

"Before any officers of the law are
imported into Tonopah a thorough inves-
tigation of the State of affairs there
will be made by Governor Sparks and
Attorney-General Sweeney. The latter
stated last night that he does not fear
serious consequences, and that the
trouble results from a factional fight,
which ought to be easily settled.

"The Industrial Workers of the
World have been represented, officially
or unofficially, by Roberts and Shaw.
These men have attempted, unsuccessfully
it is said, to organize a branch of
their body in the mining towns. Branson
took up the fight against these
men and called them agitators. Car-
toons were published in the Sun depicting
Shaw as a traveling photog-
rapher whose only means of making a
living is as an organizer and inciter of
labor troubles. Shaw in turn claims
that his business is legitimate and his
sympathizers have allied themselves
in sentiment against the Sun.

"The Miners' Union is not affiliated
with the Industrial Workers, and when
the recent strike among the miners
was averted by the operators signing
a scale for a period of three years, it
is alleged that the latter organization
representatives were not satisfied with
the outcome. Branson has censured
these men for their attitude on the
averted trouble and the whole matter
has resulted from this.

"The rumor that Federal troops
would be called into Tonopah to quell
the disturbance is ridiculed by Sween-
ey and those in authority in this part
of the State."

The report of the threatened blowing
up of "The Sun" office in this place
is wholly unfounded. It shows either
capitalist cowardice or an attempt
to make an excuse to call in the
troops.

The "Tonopah Miner" of August 4,
contains the following:

The Miners' Position.

Tonopah, Nev., August 2, 1906.